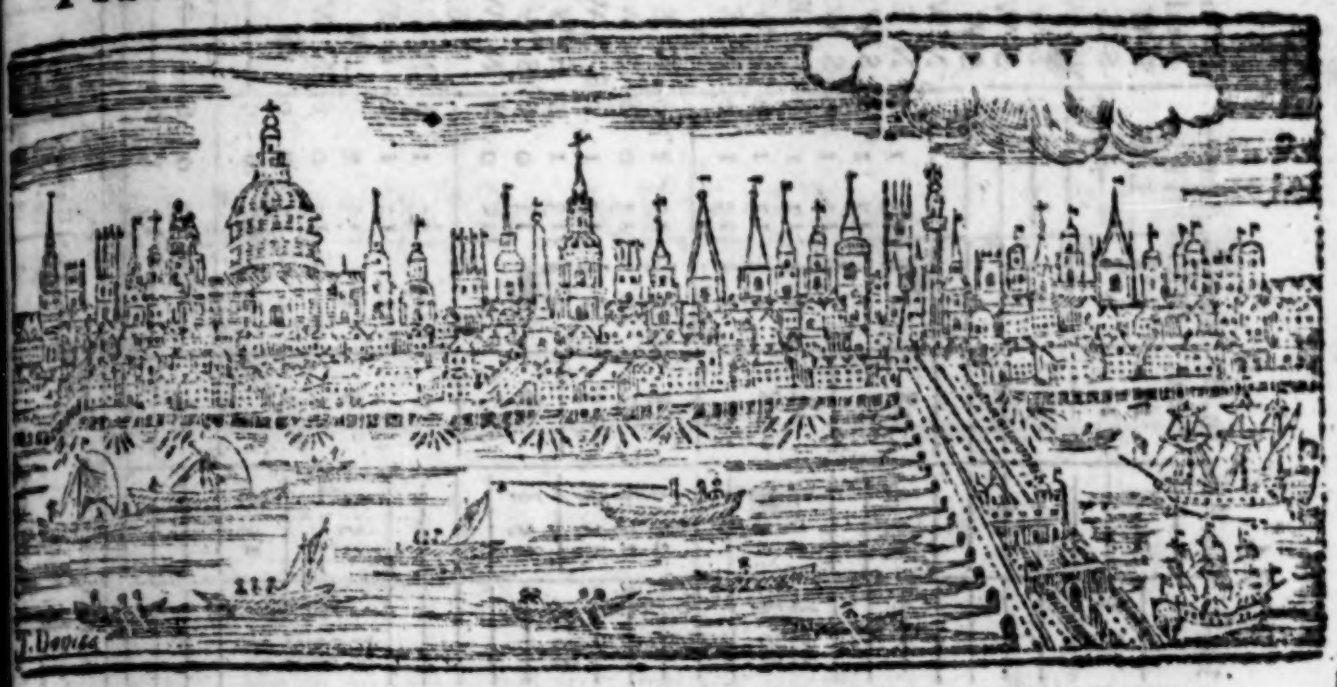
THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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With the following Embelliſhments,

A ſtriking Likeneſs of Lady ALMERIA CARPENTER. 2. A beautiful View of FINGAL's CAVE, in the Iſland of STAFFA, both curiouſly engraved.

And 3, Number XXXII. of NEW MUSIC.

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Scotland	5 4	3 3	3 7	1 8	3

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR JUNE, 1774.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

HARLEQUIN IN RANELAGH, No. XIII.

— — — — What is it woman cannot do?
She'll make a ſtateſman quite forget his cunning,
And truſt his deareſt ſecrets to her breaſt,
Where ſops have daily entrance! and, after all,
Though ſhe be known the lewdeſt of her ſex,
She'll make ſome fool or other think ſhe's honeſt. OTWAY.

I AM always ſo enraged at the different follies of the frequenters of Ranelagh, that, tho' I go for amuſement and entertainment to myſelf, yet I am often not unlike the ancient laugher at human follies, Democritus, who uſed in an evening to walk on the banks of the haven of Abdera, to laugh at the ridiculous cuſtoms and manners of the different people which he there met with. Such an one was Democritus, and had the old gentleman been alive now, I believe we could have furniſhed him with as much laughter as any Grecian or Thracian city of yore. The characters of Ranelagh are diſguſting: I mean thoſe who are the conſtant ſlip-ſhod attendants of it — ſuch as Baron H—g, who trails about like a wounded worm, and looks like a dried Dutch herring; and yet he never loſes ſight of the beauties of King's-court, but follows their foot-ſteps, and is the dupe and lackey of their wills. Lord C—y again, he runs his noſe under every bonnet; and, like the two Soſias in Amphitryon, you always ſee the ſhabby F—th ſneaking, and ſnuffing the perfume of every fantaſtic harlot. I call theſe old dried letchers the peſt and diſgrace of all public exhibitions, who, inſtead of being a dignity and a pattern to human nature in the ſere leaf of life, are the diſgrace and the abomination of it.

What can be ſo contemptible as to ſee an impotent old man, whom age hath ſilvered over with locks of dignity and reſpect, hunting the ſteps of young and giddy concubines, and feeling the velvet tip of their roſy ears! Is it not enough to make one ſick of mankind, and fall on our knees to the gods to keep us from old age! But have theſe old fools no reflection, no memory! Have they outlived all their virtue, and are only the moving coffins of their vices! Cannot they remember, when young, the jeſt which the giddy courteſans made of laſcivious age, and that in youth they were the ſcoffers of ſuch character themſelves! And yet, with all their practice and experience, they are blind to their own follies, and the very egregious dupes of every ſtrumpet that means to make them ſo. There is again the Lord H—n, with ſhrunken calves, tottering on the ſhapeleſs ſtilts of life, looking out with various optics for ſomething new to ornament his *haram* — the dupe of every bawd, the ſport of every Drury nymph — yet the father of a

family, of which his lady is the real mother. Such are our ſenators! — men who have verified the words of Solomon, and have proved themſelves twice the child. As for manhood amongſt the preſent breed of nobles, it is ſo rare a thing, that we may ſay with the Roman Juvenal, *Rara avis in terris.*

Is there no ſhame in age, or do the ancient part of the creation outlive it? But what is ſtill more ſhocking to the ſenſes, thoſe very men, who have been the greateſt rakes, and the moſt abandoned debauchees, are the moſt filthy old fellows.

There is a certain knight, (ſo made for his virtues) who, through his younger days, was not only the Sir Foppling Flutter of his time, but he was the pimp of his acquaintance. His houſe was a ſeraglio, where every bawd brought her nun to confeſs, and where every ſeduced maiden had an occaſional aſylum. Dingley's Magdalene never did half the ſervice in the reformation of proſtitutes. If a young woman wanted to commence a courteſan of the town, if ſhe had a character from him, her fortune was made. He ſerved the men, and provided for all the girls; and, as far as five guineas, his purſe was ever at the ladies ſervices. Thoſe who were more excelling than the reſt, he had their pictures; and to view his cabinet of courteſans, you would ſwear he was ſome grand Turk, and the maſter of an extenſive haram. His youth was a revolution of riot and diſſipation; and, though the ſtreaming meteor of his time, yet all theſe irregularities he committed in his ſober ſenſes; for he never drank wine. Would not one hope, that a day of reformation might come, and that this conſtitutional ſobriety would one day produce ſome repentance and contrition? No, the very reverſe: the knight is the attendant ghoſt of his paſſions, and nightly ſtalks in ſolemn ſtate in the round of Ranelagh; and, though impotency and debility have ſucceeded to fire and vigour, yet he is now the admirer of every ſtrumpet, and attends the harlot over her coffee, ſolacing himſelf with her illiberal prattle, or protecting a kept-miſtreſs for the evening, whoſe keeper is aſhamed to attend in ſo public a manner. Shakeſpeare, we are told, held horſes at the very theatre he acted on and wrote for; and our doughty knight attends the follies he is now no longer capable of managing: but ſtill, to heighten this ſcene of burleſque, he keeps a miſtreſs, with whom he never lies — for the entertainment of the unfledged enſigns of the guards; and this lady he keeps for her ſenſible prattle, though ſhe is ſcarcely a remove from an idiot.

Now what do you think of human nature, and the degradation of age, when experience only ſerves to make ſuch men the dupes of the world, and the burleſque of ſociety!

Philoſophers have attempted to prove, that Nature improves by time, and that all nations were at firſt in a ſtate of barbariſm. I hope we have no philoſopher amongſt us now, who is hardy enough to aſſert or maintain ſuch a doctrine. England is upon the rapid decline: her people are effeminated by vice and luxury; and another century will only produce annals to ſhew, that there was a Marvel, a Sidney, a Ludlow, a Cromwell, a Marlborough, a Chatham, and a Wilkes. Whoever reads the opinion of a Harlequin ſatiriſt will poſitively ſee the penetration of his judgment, who diſcovered in 1774 the deſtruction of this land in 1874.

The women have, upon every occaſion, not only been the mothers of the men, but the firſt formers of their morals to honour and to glorious atchievements: it is from the ſame ſource we draw our lives, that we draw our fames: an inglorious act was never let paſs, by the Lacedæmonian or the Roman ladies. When the men committed actions unworthy of the dignity of their natures, and the honour of their country, the ladies turned their backs upon them: the wife refuſed the embrace of the huſband, the mother the ſalute of the ſon, the ſiſter the brother, and the maiden her lover. All honour in human nature dwells with the ladies: it is with them to bring us to eternal ignominy, or raiſe us to ſublime glory; they are the fountain of all dignity, or the ſinks of all infamy. Woman is the fair, bewitching ſiren of life; ſhe is the guardian angel of our happineſs, or the mother of all our evil; ſhe

ſhe is at once our good or bad genius, that can raiſe us to the ſkies, or bring us down to all that is contemptible and abject; ſhe is our life and death, our verieſt ſweet, or our felleſt bitter. Now what proportion do the females bear at this putrid period of pollution, towards our virtue or our ſhame!

That we have women amongſt us as virtuous as Lucretia, as firm as Porcia, as chaſte as Dian, as ſenſible as Sappho, and as brave as Clelia, no one will or can deny; but have we a ſufficiency of theſe amiable pictures ſprinkled through ſociety, to ſave our characters and raiſe our fames? I fear we have not. The libidinous part of the ſex prevails, and virtue kicks the beam, while the adverſe ſcale preponderates with the vices variegated.

Example ſeems to have loſt its power and effect — religion is laughed to ſcorn — women have no horror at the crime of *adultery*, from whence ſprings every polluted evil that can prove the ſubverſion of a ſtate. With the women all honour originates, with them it terminates, deduced from Nature's birth to Cæſar's time, from Cæſar's murder to the preſent race. Look round this ring of folly on a faſhionable night, and ſee amongſt thoſe we honour with the ſtile and title of nobility, what a rare crop there is of women with the vicious diſpoſitions of thoſe who blotted the pages of hiſtory, and contaminated the purity of the new world. The characters which diſgraced the early periods of life, now ſpring, like the Lyrnean hydra, ten fold from the ſpilled blood: one Lais hath begot a thouſand, a Thais as many, a Flora a million, a Meſſalina a phalanx, a Julia a generation, a Delilah a troop, and *Cleopatra* but a few; for, though ſhe was vicious and luxurious, yet ſuch elegancy of manners, ſuch keenneſs of wit, ſuch command of languages, and ſuch dignity of mind, hath very rarely deſcended to the ſucceeding daughters of the world.

We have now but ignorance and hot paſſions — no prudence, no reaſon interferes in the management of our perſons; but the rein is given looſe to Vice, and at a phaetonic rate we drive the chariot of Folly and Fornication, till one general conflagration overtakes and burns us all.

Women now doom us all to one ſure grave,
And faſter damn than Providence can ſave.
N. OTWAY.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Some Obſervations on the Characters of the Engliſh *in general, and the lower People in particular.*

Then haſten to be drunk, the buſ'neſs of the day. DRYDEN.

I Could not help ſmiling on a proceſſion of watermen the other day, who were walking to the ſound of muſic, with that true kind of John Bull-face, which ſeemed to be aſhamed of that which gave it pleaſure. The ſight of theſe buttock-of beef viſages threw me into deep thought about the characters of the preſent race of Engliſhmen; and, after revolving over and over again their various merits and faults, I ſummed up the buſineſs with a perfect conviction, that *watermen*, *carmen*, *porters*, *chairmen*, and *hackney-coachmen*, were the only claſſes that had retained their ancient manners and characters unſeduced, unrefined, and unmelted, down to this preſent period of diſſipation, luxury, and mutation. Theſe boiſterous and unceremonious ſons of bluntneſs and integrity retain their original vulgarity, uncontaminated of its primitive pollution. An invaſion from France would hardly be able to corrupt their manners, or melt down their ferocity. Theſe, theſe very Engliſh calibans do I look upon to be in general the only *vulgar virtuous*, and the only *wicked religious* folks remaining amongſt us: they have a ſtamina of a firmer nature, which no arts can allure, nor modes *fritter* into the folly of dreſs.

The

The ſame ſnug wig with a thouſand curls, the ſame flapped hat, the ſame cut of the coat, and the unalterable chaw of tobacco, maintain their places, and characteriſe the genius of their protectors. Every other body of men are more or leſs reduced and ſoftened, melted and perverted: they are the apes of their ſuperiors, and ſo quick are they in their adoptions, that to the minutiæ of their maſters follies they are inimitably particular.

That very noble and glorious body of men, our ſailors, begins daily to fall off, and moſt particularly in the navy. A well-dreſſed ſailor is now the character looked up to, and if he is entirely ignorant of every branch of his profeſſion, he is then better qualified for the company he keeps; for it is an invariable rule amongſt the maccaronie mariners, to deſpiſe every fellow that pretends to a knowledge of his buſineſs. Tar-monſters are unfit for the company of gentlemen, and the utter deteſtations of every polite tea-table in Goſport, Plymouth, and Wapping. Such are the maxims and manners of our young ſea-officers, who have not one requiſite quality to eſtabliſh a character, that can do the duty of the office for which they are intended, or ſerve that country they inliſt to ſerve! Sea coxcombs may be called *firens*, and a firen may be as much of a woman as a man: it is an heterogeneous creature of land and water, which can do no more than bring both ſexes into utter diſgrace. A woman is a nobler and a braver creature, and, if their petticoats were changed into trowzers, they would make ſailors far ſuperior to that empty, frothy race, which are creeping in at the great cabbin windows through the whole naval ſervice. Government has never been diſappointed in the conduct of hardy, rough, veteran men, inured to hardſhips, and able to bear the buffets of the tempeſt in all its varieties of horror and diſtreſs. Men, with hearts as fierce as their manners, who can gallantly defend their ſhips, and with underſtandings vigorous and capable of every diſtinction that belongs to thoſe valuable and moſt rare qualities—*honour* and *common ſenſe*. On the other hand, I do deny, that the coxcombs are equal to this race of men: the delicacy of their manners and perſons makes them ſhrink from the weather, and commit that very buſineſs to others which they ſhould moſt minutely perform themſelves. Beſides, it is obvious through all ſociety, that a ſoftened ſilken beau is, in general, leſs equal to all manly buſineſſes than other characters. The ladies themſelves confirm this obſervation by ſelecting them to their parties, being more equal to their amuſements and manners, than thoſe men who dare defend their virtues, and maintain their honours. By the one they may be *amuſed*, by the other they can never be diſgraced. Beſides, if I were challenged to come forth, I would at this time produce you a ſet of men of theſe oppoſite characters that would prove my obſervation to be juſt, in the ſtrongeſt colours — fellows who now bear high commands on ſtation and in office; while the noble veteran lies neglected at the walls. But I wiſh mankind to be reformed, and not expoſed. I will leave them to comment on this paper, and judge whether or not I am equal to the taſk. If they provoke me to come forth, I am not afraid or aſhamed. The gauntlet is thrown, and whoever chooſes to take it up commences my antagoniſt.

The bulwark and defence of theſe ſea-girt iſles is the navy, which is now ſuffered to languiſh into ſoftneſs, eaſe, and foppery. Men of faſhion and fortune now rear their younger children to the ſervice, who are too delicate, too rich, too opiniated, or too ignorant ever to make themſelves maſters of their profeſſion; and while their parents have ſuch power and influence over the leader of the Admiralty, young men of talents and nautical knowledge can never obtain the rank for which they ſerve. This diſtinction in time will entirely ruin the naval ſervice, and reduce it to a footing as contemptible as that of France. That hardy valiant ſpunk, which hath ſo long and ſo well characteriſed the Britiſh navy, is now entirely annihilated, and a new ſet of effeminated coxcombs are left to govern, in the places of thoſe who were an honour to their country and their profeſſion.

The

The ſame degree of ſoftneſs hath ſtolen through ſociety in general: inſtead of meeting the plain man upon 'Change, with his blue worſted ſtockings and cut wig, we have only flaſhy fops in bags, tails, or clubs, with tambour waiſtcoats, and velvet coats—fellows who ply behind the counter half the day, whip the yard wand from the ſhelf, and hang it to their ſides. A plainneſs of dreſs once ſtamped the Engliſh tradeſman, when a joint and a pudding were thought an excellent repaſt: now, the very ſervants of the tradeſmen will not eat what our grandfathers called luxury. Here the ladies interfere, who cry their eyes out, till they make their huſbands bankrupts, to humour the follies and the faſhions of the times. There is not now the miſtreſs of a retail ſhop, but what gives a rout in a room where you cannot whip a top; and ſhe will give cards, have her five card-tables, and ſix ſhillings for wax-lights. Quadrille is the parole of faſhion, and every woman, whom nature and education only meant to darn a ſtocking, or make a pye, ſets up for a lady of the true *ton*, and ruins her huſband to convince her neighbours of the excellence of her taſte. In ſhort, this unnatural pace with France has diſſolved our ancient manhood, and frittered us all, excepting a few profeſſions, into the moſt contemptible inconſiſtency of manners.

N.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF ALLEN RAMSAY.

THE frequent performance of Allen Ramſay's Gentle Shepherd has given occaſion to the publiſhing of this anecdote, which ſome may conceive ariſes from a prejudice to the eſtabliſhed fame of that Scotch author. It is not from ſuch prejudice, but from the authority of a gentleman of honour now reſiding in the Highlands of Scotland, who was informed of the particulars which I now give to the public.

I was deſcanting on the merits of Mr. Ramſay's publications, when he ſtopped me ſhort with ſaying, "Do you know who or what he was?" I replied, "No." "Then let me tell you, Sir: he was a barber in Edinburgh, and thoſe ſonnets, &c. attributed to him are not of his compoſition. Allen Ramſay was a lively fellow, he ſung a good catch, and he ſcribbled rhymes, which drew the attention of the ſtudents of our colleges towards him, and they perſuaded Allen to commence poet, promiſing him to ſupply him, from time to time, with matter. This humour ſucceeded both with the ſcholars and the barber, till at length Allen began to be ſo famed, that he was univerſally complimented for his abilities; and the ſtudents, on the other hand, enjoyed the jeſt, to think how well they impoſed on the judgements of the world. Thus, with the borrowed plumes of the peacock, did this literary jack-daw ſtrut forth, and at laſt eſtabliſhed that reputation to which he had no right."

If any gentleman can contradict this, we ſhall be glad to be ſet right; otherwiſe we wiſh to have this borrowed fame ſet aſide, or properly eſtabliſhed to its proper authors; for this Scotch hedge-ſparrow has no right to claim the egg of the cuckow which it hatches. However, to do Allen that juſtice he merits, he has been the nurſe of a ſweeter bird than himſelf.

For

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE, through the application of ſome of his relations, procured a living for a gentleman, whom he had not the honour of knowing. For this civility, the gentleman waited on his lordſhip to return him thanks. His lordſhip, being inclined to make his ſituation as eaſy as poſſible, acquainted him, that ſince he had procured the living, a ſecond of equal value was within his gift, and he begged to recommend it to him in preference to the other, which was unluckily ſituated cloſe to a *powder-mill*. The young parſon, deſiring to expreſs a ſenſe of his gratitude, and alſo to give his lordſhip a ſpecimen of his wit, unfortunately anſwered, that he was much obliged to his lordſhip for this ſecond mark of his favour, *for he had as great an averſion to powder as Lord George Sackville*.

His lordſhip, unruffled, replied, with the higheſt courteſy, "In that particular, Sir, you may find, upon more mature conſideration, that common fame has deceived you," without ever betraying to the flippant prieſt, that Lord George Germaine had been Lord George Sackville.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

COURT BEAUTIES.

NUMBER IV.

(Embelliſhed with a fine Engraving of Lady ALMERIA CARPENTER.)

THIS Lady, like a celeſtial meteor, hath long ſtreamed through the circles of the court—the admiration of the men, and envy of the women. England has looked a long time with a yellow eye on the belles of Ireland; but, though ſhe has produced many, yet none ſurpaſs the Gunnings, the Montgomeries, Mrs. Mathews, and the preſent charming lady, ALMERIA CARPENTER, who is the beautiful offſpring of Lord Tyrconnel, and yet unmarried, though bleſſed with every virtue, and crowned with every grace.

Angels are painted fair to look like you.
There's in you all that we believe of Heaven.
Amazing brightneſs, purity, and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlaſting love.

N.

COURT BEAUTIES. N. 4.

Page 2 Cutt.

BRITISH MUSEUM

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our laſt.)

MARCH 25.

PETITIONS from the miniſters and congregations of *Proteſtant Diſſenters* reſiding in and near Leverpool — at Bolton in Lancaſhire — at Exeter — at Durſley, and at Wotton-under-edge, in Glouceſterſhire — were preſented to the Houſe and read; ſetting forth, that as a bill was depending for an alteration to be made in ſubſcription to the articles of the church of England, which, if paſſed into a law, they apprehended would undermine the eſtabliſhment of religion in this kingdom under the act of Toleration; they therefore prayed, that the ſaid bill might not paſs into a law. After theſe petitions were read, and ordered to lie upon the table, Mr. Chambers, the Vinerian profeſſor at Oxford, was called in, being the counſel appointed to plead againſt the bill. The purport of thoſe arguments he alledged in favour of his clients was as follows:

He laid down this poſition, that the magiſtrate had a right, nay, that it was his indiſpenſable duty ſo far to exerciſe his authority in matters of opinion, as to take care that no tenets ſhould be broached ſubverſive of the peace and order of the ſtate. The counſel contended, that a man was at liberty to entertain what opinions he pleaſed, though not at liberty to propagate thoſe opinions, if erroneous; and therefore he urged the neceſſity of ſome human teſts, as a ſecurity to the magiſtrate previous to a licenſe being granted, whereby a perſon was qualified to commence public teacher. This naturally led to an inveſtigation of the teſt propoſed by the friends of the bill, as a ſubſtitute for the ſubſcription at preſent required to the articles. The counſel in conſequence read the teſt, which is as follows: "I, A. B. declare, that I am a Proteſtant, and that I do moſt ſincerely believe the doctrines contained in the Holy Scriptures." On this teſt the counſel remarked as follows: he ſaid, that being a Proteſtant might mean no more than that a man was not a Papiſt. To prove this, he gave Bayle as an inſtance: when Bayle was aſked by a cardinal, what religion he really profeſſed, "I am (replied Bayle) a Proteſtant; for I proteſt againſt all that is doing, and I diſſent from every thing that is done."

With reſpect to declaring an unfeigned aſſent to the Holy Scriptures, this he ſaid was a moſt vague, unſatisfactory, and jeſuitical declaration; for, until the gentlemen declared what were the preciſe names of the books comprehended under the term of the Holy Scriptures, until this was done, a Mahometan, he ſaid, might ſubſcribe the teſt with as much propriety as any Chriſtian amongſt us. He inſtanced the caſe of the Socinians, with whom a Turkiſh ambaſſador, in the reign of Charles the Second, had declared his entire agreement: as to what might be called the Scriptures, he ſaid, that it was notorious the Samaritans acknowledged only the Pentateuch, or five books of Moſes; and that there had ſcarcely been an epiſtle, nor even goſpel, now admitted into the canon of Scripture, but what had formerly been queſtioned as to its authenticity. As ſurreptitious goſpels had been ſpread abroad, and divers *piæ fraudes* had been committed by former hereſiarchs of various denominations, and as practices dangerous to ſociety had been occaſioned by an allowance of forgeries for genuine Scripture, or a wrong interpretation of books, the divine authenticity of which there was every reaſon to believe; as this had been formerly the caſe, it rendered it now peculiarly neceſſary, previous to the admittance of ſo vague a teſt as propoſed, to know what canon

of Scripture the gentlemen admitted as divine, and proceeding from the all-perfect Author of Truth.

Mr. Chambers then quoted the trite aſſertion of Chillingworth, "that the Bible was the religion of Proteſtants;" and from a ſhort ſketch of certain religious wars, carried on in Germany and elſewhere, from theſe wars he inferred the liableneſs of zealots to pervert the true ſenſe of Scripture, and foiſt it in as a ſupporter of their abſurdities, and abettor of their erroneous practices. From the ſame Bible a Quaker will reject all ſacraments, and a Papiſt will believe in ſeven; one man will prove the divine right of kings, another will plead for the extirpation of monarchy; ſome would contend for the dominion of grace, in which the righteous only were entitled to the property of the earth; others would infer, from apoſtolic example, that all things ſhould be held in common. As an inſtance of the abſurdity of leaving men to be the carvers not only of a religion for themſelves, but of a religion for others alſo, Mr. Chambers quoted an anecdote, with which the celebrated Biſhop Berkeley favoured the world. "There were a father and two ſons, who, diſſenting from all eſtabliſhments, were determined to found a church of their own. They at firſt were perfectly agreed in their religious tenets; but in a little time differed, the father from his two ſons, and the two ſons from each other. In conſequence of this diſſenſion, they became implacable enemies, each quoting the Bible in ſupport of his opinions, and each uttering the bittereſt reproaches againſt the other for not believing the Scriptures." Now here, ſaid the counſel, was the conſequence of a departure from human teſts! Inſtead of founding one church, the thing firſt intended, here were *quot homines tot eccleſiæ*.

He contended, that as the advocates for the bill refuſed to ſubſcribe the articles, it was a preſumptive proof that they diſbelieved them; and as the articles were allowed to contain a tranſcript of the eſſential doctrines of chriſtianity, a ſtronger preſumption lay againſt the gentlemens not believing ſome of the eſſential doctrines of chriſtianity. He inſtanced that of the ever-bleſſed Trinity, upon the acknowledgement of which, he ſaid, the acknowledgement of the whole ſcheme of our redemption was founded.

Mr. Chambers next obſerved, that though, after touching upon a ſubject in itſelf ſo tremendous, it might not ſeem proper to deſcend to an affair concerning human property; yet he begged leave to mention, that there was a caſe wherein, ſhould the bill paſs, the Proteſtant Diſſenters, who petitioned againſt it, might be deprived of a bequeſt to the amount of 500l. one Mr. Coward, it ſeems, having left that ſum as an annual legacy, to certain perſons, to defray the expences attending the inſtructing and educating a certain number of youth in the religious principles held by thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters who ſubſcribed the articles.

The counſel then recapitulated the foregoing arguments, and laying before the Houſe a conciſe ſummary of the whole, he deduced as a conſequent, that the bill ought not to paſs; but concluded with this quotation from Tully, *Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia.*

The debate then began among the members. Sir Henry Houghton, Sir George Saville, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Conway, Mr. T. Townſhend, and Sir William Meredith, ſpoke for the bill. Againſt it, ſtood forth Sir William Bagot, Sir William Dolben, Sir Roger Newdigate, and Mr. Page. As each party traverſed the ſame ground as at the ſecond reading of the bill, and its commitment, which hath been particularly noticed in our Magazines of laſt February and March, we ſhall only obſerve further, that Sir William Bagot ſtrenuouſly contended for the advocates of the bill to declare what number of books they ranked among the canon of Scripture, that there might be no ſhuffling or prevarication in thoſe who ſubſcribed the teſt of the Scriptures for a legal qualification to preach: and Mr. Page, greatly to his honour, declared, that if a dread of the penal laws was the only and real thing that incited the Diſſenters to bring in the bill, he would readily agree to have *ſuch laws repealed*, which would remove the evil without injuring, or meddling with, the eſtabliſhed religion.

gion. Sir William Meredith ſaid, on the other ſide, that ſince an honourable member [Sir Roger Newdigate] had expreſſed his wiſh that the bill might be thrown out in the Upper Houſe, he would read part of a paper delivered that day into his hand: it contained a ſentence which the biſhop of London let fall laſt year when the bill was thrown out. The ſentence was as follows: "Liberty by law is an excellent thing; but lawleſs liberty is a curſe." Now, ſaid Sir William, as the liberty the Diſſenters enjoy is by connivance, and not by law, it comes under the definition of *lawleſs liberty*; and therefore, according to the prelate, is a *curſe*, from which *curſe* this bill means to relieve them.*

At the concluſion of the debate, the queſtion being called for, a diviſion was demanded. For the bill 65. Againſt it 14.

Sir Henry Houghton carried the bill to the Lords; and April 2, upon a queſtion to commit the ſame in that Houſe, the Lords divided,

Againſt the commitment	64
Proxies - - -	22
Total - -	86
For the commitment -	26
Proxies - - -	2
Total -	28

March 30.

The *Speaker* having taken the chair, a bill relative to the puniſhment of perſons who, in order to elude the payment of turnpike and toll-gate fees, ſhould leave their horſes on one ſide of the ſaid gates, was returned from the Lords, with ſeveral amendments inſerted, and particular expreſſions ſtruck out. This by the Commons was deemed an aſſumption of power, and the journals were conſulted, in order that the proceedings in caſes of a ſimilar nature might ſerve as a directory to the Houſe in the preſent inſtance. It was found, that the method of effectually throwing out all ſuch bills, reviſed in ſuch a manner, was firſt to adjourn the conſideration of the amendments for a number of months, which amounted to the ſame thing as to put it off *ſine die*, and then to move for leave to bring in a freſh bill for the rectification of the evil complained of. This method was accordingly purſued at the inſtigation of the Speaker, who, to his honour, obſerved, that money-bills would no longer originate from that Houſe, if manœuvres of that kind were ſuffered to paſs unnoticed. The amendment was accordingly poſtponed for further conſideration to that day three months.

Alderman Harley brought up and read another report from the committee of ſecrecy, appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Eaſt-India company. Upon the concluſion of the reading, a debate enſued.

Mr. Sullivan. — Mr. Speaker: I riſe, Sir, to make a few obſervations on the report now read, and principally to remark, that it does not lay before us the information that was wanted, becauſe it is not complete; and all the account that it gives of the company's ſhipping is founded upon ſuch half intelligence. Now, Sir, let me aſk, if the report informs the Houſe of a diſadvantage attending the large ſhips, which the report ſeems particularly to patronize? Sir, by the agreements entered into, for every 100 tons of the ſhip's burthen, ſhe muſt have twenty men and five guns. The gentlemen who framed that report have not conſidered, that if ſhips of 1000 tons were taken up, 200 men muſt be put on board, and 50 guns, which

* *Perhaps Sir William did not know, at that time, this very bill, had it paſſed the Upper Houſe, would not have relieved a great number of Diſſenters. Many worthy miniſters among them would ſtill have been in a ſtate of* lawleſs liberty; *as, agreeable to their firſt principles, they could not conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe the Bible, or any other religious teſt, at the demand of the magiſtrate, enforced by his authority, and backed with penal laws, as a qualification to preach. Mr. Page's ſentiment, therefore, "the repealing the penal laws," was more generous towards the Diſſenters, and ſuch an act would have more effectually relieved them, than this partial bill, which ſome of their own miniſters brought into the Houſe, who conſulted only their own ſecurity and immunities, and not the welfare of their brethren in general.*

which ſingle circumſtance ſhews ſuch large ſhips to be at once out of the queſtion. Now, Sir, as to ſending out ſo many more ſhips than the report ſays were ſufficient, I beg leave to obſerve, that we hear only of the imports, the exports are omitted. The report does not tell us of the tonnage, that was neceſſary to carry out the manufactures of this country, which the company now export; nor the recruits for the military, nor the ſtores and ammunition: all which are circumſtances that certainly demand attention, though the committee has been far from giving it.

Mr. Jenkinſon. — I riſe but for a few words. The honourable member, who ſpoke laſt, lays much ſtreſs upon the proportion of guns and men in the India ſhips; but, Sir, where is the law that ties them to five guns and 20 men per 100 tons? He is talking rather to a committee at the India-houſe, than the houſe of Commons. We are to confine ourſelves to the fact, that double the ſhipping has been employed to what was neceſſary. It is in vain to talk of private regulations of their own making, reſpecting the 99, and not 100. The point turns on the ſaving of a chaplain: (here the Houſe laughed) if a ſhip has 100 men, there muſt be a chaplain, by law: ſo the company keeps within the ſtatute.

Mr. Dempſter. — That this report is incomplete and inaccurate, Sir, I am well convinced. It contains, moſt certainly, a charge againſt the directors — that they will be able ſatisfactorily to defend themſelves, I have not a doubt; and I move, Sir, as the laſt report, which was an accuſation of others, was printed, that this be printed alſo.

Mr. Dyſon. — It appears to me, Sir, that the gentlemen on the other ſide of the room mean to attack the report on the ſcore of inaccuracy. Now, Sir, the mode of doing it would be, not to ſpeak to the matter, or to move for its lying on the table, or being printed, but to move its being recommitted for further improvement.

Mr. Dowdeſwell. —I beg pardon for differing from the honourable member; but it appears to me very regular, for a member to open the objections he has to a report firſt, in order for a re-commitment afterwards.

Lord Clive. — I have objections to make to the whole report; and, with the Houſe's leave, I will fully explain myſelf on Monday next.

Lord North. — I did before intend to move, that the conſideration of this buſineſs ſhould come on next Monday; but, as I mean to confine myſelf to a point I before mentioned, viz. the propriety of the territorial dominions remaining in the company, I do not apprehend what the noble lord means to ſpeak to will flow from the matter in debate, though I by no means would be underſtood to throw the leaſt obſtacle in the way of hearing the noble lord.

Mr. Harley. — Objections have been made to the accuracy of the report, which ſurpriſe me: our intelligence comes from the company's own officers, and in a manner that will admit of no doubt.

Lord Clive. — We well know that the intelligence comes from the officers of the company; but, Sir, we may be ſure thoſe officers will bring forward only ſuch papers as make for their maſters the directors, and keep back ſuch as make againſt them. This is natural to imagine.

Mr. Sullivan and *Mr. Dempſter* roſe in reply to Lord Clive. The former deſired his lordſhip to keep on a different ſide from the company; and Mr. Dempſter ſaid, inſinuatingly, that they had not enriched themſelves by taking any thing beſides their ſalaries.

April 5.

Mr. Dowdeſwell informed the Houſe, that he had a petition from Major Grant on behalf of a relation, Capt. David M'Kenzie, who, without being named, had been very groſsly miſrepreſented in the report of the committee of ſecrecy, by giving an account of a trial and partial condemnation of that officer, without having heard his defence. He therefore moved, that part of the report of the committee might be recommitted for their conſideration. It paſſed in the negative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, Mr. Bacon in the chair. *Lord North* aroſe and informed the Houſe, that

that in anſwer to the petition of the East-India company of the 2d of March laſt, the king had left the ſole determination of the affair to that Houſe. His lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate the propoſitions he had to make to the Houſe, which were to the following purport.

Propoſition relative to the territorial acquiſitions in India.

"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, it will be more beneficial to the public and the East-India company to let the territorial acquiſitions remain in the poſſeſſion of the company for a limited time, not exceeding the term of ſix years, to commence from the agreement between the public and the company."

Propoſition relative to the participation of the company's profits.

"That no participation of profits ſhall take place between the public and the company until after the repayment of the 1,400,000l. advanced to the company, and the reduction of the ſaid company's bond debt to 1,500,000l."

Propoſition relative to the appropriation of the company's nett profits.

"That after the payment of the loan advanced to the company, and the reduction of their bond debt to the ſum ſpecified, three fourths of the nett ſurplus profits of the company ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, and the remaining one fourth ſhall be ſet apart as a fund for the diſcharge of any contingent exigences the company may labour under."

Concerning the company's *territorial acquiſitions*, the premier commenced his ſpeech with declaring, that reſpecting the public's right to thoſe poſſeſſions he was clearly ſatisfied; but that he reſted his arguments for that right, not ſo much upon his own conception of the affair, as upon the opinion of many perſons of great parts, great abilities, in ſhort, the luminaries of the preſent age, who had all declared in favour of the public's right to the company's territorial poſſeſſions. But it ſeemed to him far better at preſent to wave that right, and, for the ſake of mutual advantage, to let the company enjoy their territorial acquiſitions for a few years longer.

Reſpecting any "participation of the company's profits," Lord North inſiſted upon the neceſſity of the public's reſigning all thoughts for the preſent of ſuch an advantage, as it would carry the appearance of ſelfiſhneſs, and look as if the public, under the pretence of relieving the company's diſtreſſes, had their own intereſt in part, if not wholly, in view.

The "reſtriction of the company's dividend to ſix per cent. until the repayment of the loan advanced by the public; to ſeven per cent. until the reduction of the company's bond debt to 1,500,000l. and to eight per cent. after this latter period." The neceſſity of this reſtriction Lord North contended for in the ſtrongeſt manner imaginable; and, as a proof of the propriety of the reſtriction, he referred to the preſent deplorable ſituation of the company, which he ſaid was partly brought on by permitting ſo large a moiety to be divided, when the laſt agreement was entered into between government and the company.

Concerning the "term during which the company's territorial acquiſitions was to be ſuffered to remain in their poſſeſſion," his lordſhip's reaſon for confining it to ſix years was, becauſe the company's excluſive charter expired in the year 1780. But with reſpect to the company's profits, they could be fairly eſtimated at only five years and a half, the revenue of the laſt being placed to the account of the enſuing half year.

When Lord North had finiſhed, Mr. Dowdeſwell roſe and objected to almoſt every part of the propoſitions.

He touched upon the "right to the company's territorial acquiſitions," and ſtrenuouſly maintained, that the right to thoſe poſſeſſions was veſted ſolely in the company, and that to talk of the public's having any legal claim upon them, was to talk the language of abſurdity tinctured with deſpotiſm.

As to "letting the territorial acquiſitions remain in the hands of the company," this Mr. Dowdeſwell ſaid was an expedient fit for miniſters like the preſent to adopt: they knew their own deficiencies, and though inclined to exert a right, to which in ſtrict legality they had no pretenſions, yet they

they were obliged to wave the exertion of their aſſumed power, and poſtpone the gratification of their own views, conſcious of their incapacity to manage an object too vaſt for their diminutive capacities, too extenſive for their limited underſtandings. The court of directors were better qualified to manage the company's affairs, than the preſent ſet of miniſters were to manage the affairs of government.

As an inſtance of the inattention and weakneſs of the miniſtry, Mr. Dowdeſwell ſaid, he had almoſt a year ago called for an eſtimate of the profits ariſing upon the imports and exports of ſundry American articles, but that he could never obtain a ſight of ſuch an eſtimate. The miniſtry, he ſaid, had not abilities to make it, nor was there an office wherein ſuch eſtimates were regularly entered.

Reſpecting the "appropriation of the ſurplus profits after the dividend of eight per cent." Mr. Dowdeſwell aſked how the money was to be applied? and what were the exigences it was appropriated to anſwer? adding, "On the whole, if I was a proprietor of India ſtock, I ſhould give my vote for totally rejecting every propoſal the noble lord has made; and I ſhould ſupport that vote by ſeveral reaſons. So far from being terrified at the menace held out by the miniſtry concerning the territorial acquiſitions, I ſhould laugh at it, I ſhould dare the miniſtry to lay hands on thoſe poſſeſſions: they have no right to them; and, if they had, they know their own incapacity too well to lay claim to a right, the judicious exerciſe of which far exceeds the powers of their ſcanty intellects."

Mr. Edmund Burke then roſe, and arraigned the conduct of the adminiſtration. He ſaid, that as to the public's "right to the territorial acquiſitions," when it ſerved the purpoſe of the miniſtry, it was contended for in the moſt peremptory manner; but when an aſſertion of that right militated againſt their meaſures, then adminiſtration loudly announced the nullity of the claim; or, if the legality of the claim was admitted, the bad policy of exerciſing it was ſtrenuouſly contended for.

A right, he ſaid, implied ſomething ſettled, and eſtabliſhed by certain known rules and maxims: it implied, in ſhort, a legal deciſion. "If you have a right, upon what one maxim of law or equity is it founded? When was this right juridically diſcuſſed, and finally determined? On what day was the deciſion given? In what court are we to look for the record of this deciſion? To what doth this right extend? To all, or only to ſome of the territorial acquiſitions? If only to ſome, of what nature are they? How ſpecified, deſcribed, and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt? If you have a right to all the company's territorial acquiſitions, you truly begin a redreſs of their grievances in a peculiar manner: to reſtore the ruined ſtate of their finances, you plunder them of their property; and to reeſtabliſh the company's affairs on a permanent baſis, you ſuffer not the proprietors to have a foot of land in India, which they can call their own."

Mr. Burke alſo obſerved, that an eaſy and ſimple method had been propoſed of adjuſting the company's affairs, ſuch as, if adopted, would have done honour to adminiſtration; but that this plan was rejected, and another had been preferred, contradictory to every principle of law, of equity, and the policy of nations. "I have ſtudied, (ſays he) God knows; hard have I ſtudied, even to the making dogs-ears of almoſt every ſtatute book in the kingdom, and I now thus publicly and ſolemnly declare, that all you have been doing, and all you are about to do, in behalf of the Eaſt-India company, is impolitic, is unwiſe, and entirely repugnant to the letter as well as ſpirit of the laws, the liberties, and the conſtitution of this country."

Mr. Burke further ſaid, that the Eaſt-India company, annexed as an appendage to the Britiſh empire, rendered the whole an object of too vaſt a magnitude for the capacity of any adminiſtration whatever to graſp—that in the preſent dearth of genius, domeſtic occurrences were almoſt too much for the underſtandings of miniſters—that the Eaſt-India company, tied about their necks, would, like a mill-ſtone, drag them down into an unfathomable abyſs—that it was well if it dragged not this nation along with them—for his part, he always had

had his fears, and would now venture to prophecy his apprehenſions, that this curſed company would at laſt, viper-like, be the deſtruction of the country which foſtered it in her boſom.

To ſtrengthen this prediction, he referred to the total want of principle ſo obſervable amongſt all ranks and degrees of people. The people were grown ſo indifferent to the welfare of their country on the one hand, and ſo groſsly corrupt on the other, that there was no propoſal, how deſtructive ſoever to the liberties of the kingdom, which a miniſtry could make, but what the people would readily comply with — that they were deſtitute either of capacity to diſtinguiſh, or virtue to reliſh, what was good. In the proceedings relative to the Eaſt-India company's affairs, the juſtneſs of theſe cenſures was verified to a tittle: the people followed the cry of the miniſtry, changed as they changed, and varied their tones to keep even a diſcordant ſameneſs with their maſters. Did the miniſtry aſſert the public's right to the territorial poſſeſſions of the company? "Oh, (ſay the parliament and the people) to be ſure they have a right." Do the miniſtry talk of reſtraining? It is echoed back by the people, "By all means reſtrain." Is puniſhment hinted at? "Puniſh to the utmoſt," reply the people. Is lenity recommended? "Mercy is heaven's darling attribute," rejoin the herd. Thus not a ſingle abſurdity can be broached, nor a principle can the miniſtry lay down to-day, and contradict to-morrow, but what votaries to theſe contradictions are inſtantly found amongſt the people! Men have not ſtrength of mind to think for themſelves: the higher rank are all ſupineneſs, all indolent acquieſcence, all ignorance; the vulgar are a ſet that will abuſe at random, and are to be led on to commit crimes the moſt atrocious, if headed by ſome deſpicable wretch, who has an intereſt to promote by ſetting them together by the ears. This has been the caſe: the miller has belaboured the chimney-ſweeper, and the chimney-ſweeper the miller, and they now only wait the word of command to recommence the fray.

Mr. Burke obſerved, that theſe were ſentiments not calculated to gain him popularity, nor did his oppoſition to the miniſtry ariſe from a latent view of getting into employment: it was dictated by the genuine opinion and ſenſe he had of the meaſures now purſuing, which were ſuch as had the completion of the plan of deſpotiſm for their end — that this plan he had hitherto and would continue to oppoſe with all his powers, with all the ſtrength of reaſoning of which he was maſter — that, as to the Eaſt-India company, he foreſaw it would be the deſtruction of this country; but that, for his part, he would ſooner have the company itſelf totally overthrown; he would ſooner ſee it fall to ruin about his ears, than have the baſe of the Engliſh conſtitution undermined, or a ſingle pillar, which contributed to the ſupport of ſo excellent a ſtructure, receive the ſlighteſt fracture, or be defaced in the minuteſt part.

Thus ended the debate; but the queſtion paſſed in favour of Lord North's propoſitions, without a diviſion.

(To be continued.)

Lord Cheſterfield's *Sentiments of the ſeveral Adminiſtrations, and Arrangements in public Affairs, from* 1757 *to* 1768.

EXTRACTED FROM HIS LETTERS.

"NOV. 4, 1757. The ſons of Britain, like thoſe of Noah, muſt cover their parents ſhame as well as they can; for to retrieve its honour is now too late. One would really think, that our miniſters and generals were all as drunk as the patriarch was. However, in your ſituation, you muſt not be Cham, but ſpread your cloak over our diſgrace, as far as it will go. The Duke of Newcaſtle and Mr. Pitt really agree very well; not, I preſume, from any ſentimental tenderneſs for each other, but from a ſenſe that it is their mutual intereſt."

"April

"April 25, 1758. This only in public affairs is extraordinary: that last week, in the house of Commons, above ten millions were granted, and the whole Hanover army taken into British pay, with but one single negative, which was Mr. Viner's. Mr. Pitt gains ground in the closet, and yet does not lose it in the public. That is new."

"May 18, 1758. The Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt go on like man and wife; that is, seldom agreeing, often quarrelling, but by mutual interest, upon the whole, not parting."

"Dec. 15, 1758. The estimates for the expences of 1759 are made up. I have seen them; and what do you think they amount to? No less than 12,300,000l. — A most incredible sum, and yet already all subscribed, and even more offered! The unanimity in the house of Commons, in voting such a sum, and such forces both by sea and land, is not less astonishing. This is Mr. Pitt's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

"May 16, 1759. The French whisper in confidence, in order that it may be the more known and the more credited, that they intend to invade us this year in no less than three places, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Some of our great men, like the devils, believe and tremble; others, and one little one, whom I know, laugh at it, and in general it seems to be but a poor, instead of a formidable scare-crow."

As Mr. Stanhope returned to England soon after the date of the last letter, nothing very material occurs on public affairs, till

"Nov. 2, 1762. What consequences has the Duke of Devonshire's resignation had? He has considerable connections and relations; but whether any of them are resigned enough to resign with him, is another matter. There will be, to be sure, as many and as absurd reports as there are in the law books: I do not desire to know either."

"Sept. 1, 1763. Great news. The king sent for Mr. Pitt last Saturday, and the conference lasted a full hour; on the Monday following, another conference, which lasted much longer, and yesterday a third, longer than either. You take for granted, that the treaty was concluded and ratified: no such matter, for this last conference broke it entirely off, and Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple went yesterday evening to their respective country houses. Would you know what it broke off upon, you must ask the news-mongers and the coffee-houses, who, I dare say, know it all very minutely; but I, who am not apt to know any thing that I do not know, honestly and humbly confess, that I cannot tell you: probably one party asked too much, and the other would grant too little. However, the king's dignity was not, in my mind, much consulted, by their making him sole plenipotentiary of a treaty, which they were not, in all events, determined to conclude. It ought surely to have been begun by some inferior agent, and his majesty should only have appeared in rejecting or ratifying it. Lewis the XIVth never sat down before a town in person that was not sure to be taken.

"However, *ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu*; for this matter must be taken up again, and concluded before the meeting of the parliament, and probably upon more disadvantageous terms to the present ministers, who have tacitly admitted, by this late negociation, what their enemies have loudly proclaimed, that they are not able to carry on affairs." So much *de re politica*."

"Sept. 30, 1763. You will have known, long before this, from the office, that the departments are not cast as you wished; for Lord Halifax, as senior, had of course his choice, and chose the southern, upon account of the colonies. The ministry, such as it is, is now settled *en attendant mieux*; but, in my opinion, cannot, as they are, meet the parliament.

"The only, and all the efficient people they have, are in the house of Lords; for, since Mr. Pitt has firmly engaged Charles Townshend to him, there is not a man, of the court side, in the house of Commons, who has either abilities or words enough to call a coach. Lord B - - - is certainly playing *un dessous de cartes*, and I suspect that it is with Mr. Pitt; but what that *dessous* is I do not know, though all the coffee-houses do most exactly."

"Dec. 3, 1763. It is a great mercy that Mr. Wilkes, the intrepid defender of our rights and liberties, is out of danger, and may live to write and fight again in ſupport of them; and it is no leſs a mercy, that God hath raiſed up the Earl of S— to vindicate and promote true religion and morality. Theſe two bleſſings will juſtly make an epocha in the annals of this country."

"Sept. 3, 1764. Here is no domeſtic news of changes and chances in the political world, which, like oyſters, are only in ſeaſon in the R months, when the parliament ſits. I think there will be ſome then; but of what kind, God knows."

"July 15, 1765. I told you in my laſt, that you ſhould hear from me again, as ſoon as I had any thing more to write; and now I have too much to write, therefore will refer you to the Gazette, and the office letters, for all that has been done; and adviſe you to ſuſpend your opinion, as I do, about all that is to be done. Many more changes are talked of; but ſo idly and variouſly, that I give credit to none of them. There has been pretty clean ſweeping already; and I do not remember, in my time, to have ſeen ſo much at once, as an entire new board of Treaſury, and two new ſecretaries of ſtate, *cum multis aliis, &c.*

"Here is a new political arch almoſt built, but of materials of ſo different a nature, and without a key-ſtone, that it does not, in my opinion, indicate either ſtrength or duration. It will certainly require repairs, and a key-ſtone, next winter; and that key-ſtone will and muſt neceſſarily be Mr. Pitt. It is true, he might have been that key-ſtone now, and would have accepted it, but not without Lord Temple's conſent; and Lord Temple poſitively refuſed. There was evidently ſome trick in this, but what, is paſt my conjecturing. *Davus ſum, non Oedipus.*

"There is a manifeſt interregnum in the Treaſury; for I do ſuppoſe, that Lord Rockingham and Mr. Dowdeſwell will not think proper to be very active. Gen. Conway, who is your ſecretary, has certainly parts, at leaſt equal to his buſineſs, which I dare ſay he will apply to. The ſame may be ſaid, I believe, of the Duke of Grafton; and indeed there is no magic requiſite for the executive part of thoſe employments. The miniſterial part is another thing: they muſt ſcramble with their fellow-ſervants for power and favour as well as they can. Foreign affairs are not ſo much as mentioned, and, I verily believe, not thought of. But, ſurely, ſome counterbalance would be neceſſary to the family-compact, and, if not ſoon contracted, will be too late. God bleſs you!"

"Aug. 17, 1765. You have now ſeen, by the London Gazette, what changes have really been made at court; but, at the ſame time, I believe you have ſeen there muſt be more, before a miniſtry can be ſettled. What thoſe will be, God knows. Were I to conjecture, I ſhould ſay, that the whole will center, before it is long, in Mr. Pitt and Co. the preſent being an heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity, which cannot be efficient.

"Charles Townſhend calls the preſent a luteſtring miniſtry, fit only for the ſummer. The next ſeſſion will be not only a warm, but a violent one, as you will eaſily judge, if you look over the names of the *ins* and of the *outs*."

"Aug. 25, 1766. Your notion of the new birth, or regeneration of the miniſtry, is a very juſt one; and that they have not yet the true ſeal of the covenant is, I dare ſay, very true; at leaſt, it is not in the poſſeſſion of either of the ſecretaries of ſtate, who have only the king's ſeal, nor do I believe, whatever his grace may imagine, that it is even in the poſſeſſion of the lord privy ſeal. I own I am loſt in conſidering the preſent ſituation of affairs: different conjectures preſent themſelves to my mind, but none that it can reſt upon. The next ſeſſion muſt neceſſarily clear up matters a good deal; for I believe it will be the warmeſt and moſt acrimonious one that has been known ſince that of the exciſe. The late miniſtry, *the preſent oppoſition*, are determined to attack Lord B— publicly in parliament, and reduce the late oppoſition, *the preſent miniſtry*, to protect him publicly, in conſequence of their ſuppoſed treaty with him. *En attendant*

mieux, the paper war is carried on with much fury and ſcurrility on all ſides, to the great entertainment of ſuch lazy and impartial people as myſelf. I do not know whether you have the Daily Advertiſer and the Public Advertiſer, in which all the political letters are inſerted, and ſome very well written ones on both ſides; but I know that they amuſe me, *tant bien que mal*, for an hour or two every morning. Lord T— is the ſuppoſed author of the pamphlet you mention; but I think it is above him. Perhaps his brother C— T—, who is by no means ſatisfied with the preſent arrangement, may have aſſiſted him privately. As to this latter, there was a good ridiculous paragraph in the newspapers two or three days ago: "We hear, that the right honourable C— T— is indiſpoſed, at his houſe in Oxfordſhire, of a pain in his ſide; but it is not ſaid *in which ſide*."

"March 17, 1766. You will probably wonder that I tell you nothing of public matters, upon which I ſhall be as ſecret as Hotſpur's gentle Kate, who would not tell what ſhe did not know; but, what is ſingular, nobody ſeems to know any more of them than I do. People gape, ſtare, conjecture, and refine. Changes of the miniſtry, or in the miniſtry, at leaſt, are daily reported and foretold; but of what kind, God only knows. It is alſo very doubtful, whether Mr. Pitt will come into the adminiſtration or not: the two preſent ſecretaries are extremely deſirous that he ſhould; but the others think of the horſe that called the man to its aſſiſtance."

"June 13, 1766. What account ſhall I give you of miniſterial affairs here? I proteſt I do not know: your own deſcription of them is as exact a one as any I, who am upon the place, can give you. It is a total diſlocation and *dérangement*; conſequently, a total inefficiency. When the Duke of Grafton quitted the ſeals, he gave that very reaſon for it, in a ſpeech in the houſe of Lords: he declared, 'that he had no objection to the perſons or to the meaſures of the preſent miniſters; but that he thought they wanted ſtrength and efficiency to carry on proper meaſures with ſucceſs; and that he knew but one man (meaning, as you will eaſily ſuppoſe, Mr. Pitt) who could give them that ſtrength and ſolidity; that, under this perſon, he ſhould be willing to ſerve in any capacity, not only a general officer, but as a pioneer, and would take up a ſpade and a mattock.' When he quitted the ſeals, they were offered firſt to Lord Egmont, then to Lord Hardwicke, who both declined them, probably for the ſame reaſons that made the Duke of Grafton reſign them; but, after their going a begging for ſome time, the Duke of —— begged them, and has them *faute de mieux*."

"Aug. 1, 1766. The curtain was at laſt drawn up, the day before yeſterday, and diſcovered the new actors, together with the old ones. I do not name them to you, becauſe to-morrow's Gazette will do it full as well as I could. Mr. Pitt, who had *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them: but what would you think he named himſelf for?—Lord Privy Seal, and (what will aſtoniſh you, as it does every mortal here) Earl of Chatham. The joke here is, that he has had *a fall up ſtairs*, and has done himſelf ſo much hurt, that he will never be able to ſtand upon his legs again. Every body is puzzled how to account for this ſtep; though it would not be the firſt time, that great abilities have been duped by low cunning. But, be it what it will, he is now certainly only Earl of Chatham, and no longer Mr. Pitt, in any reſpect whatever. Such an event, I believe, was never read nor heard of. To withdraw, in the fulneſs of his power, and in the utmoſt gratification of his ambition, from the houſe of Commons, (which procured him his power, and which could alone inſure it to him) and to go into that hoſpital of incurables, the houſe of Lords, is a meaſure ſo unaccountable, that nothing but proof poſitive could have made me believe it: but true it is. Hans Stanley is to go embaſſador to Ruſſia; and my nephew, Ellis, to Spain, decorated with the red ribband. Lord Shelburne is your ſecretary of ſtate, which I ſuppoſe he has notified to you this poſt by a circular letter. Charles Townſhend has now the ſole management of the houſe of Commons; but how long he will be content to be only Lord Chat-

Chatham's vicegerent there, is a queſtion which I will not pretend to decide. There is one very bad ſign for Lord Chatham in his new dignity, which is, that all his enemies, without exception, rejoice at it; and all his friends are ſtupified and dumbfounded. If I miſtake not much, he will, in the courſe of a year, enjoy perfect *otium cum dignitate*."

"Sept. 12, 1766. I do not wonder, that you do wonder at Lord C—'s conduct. If he was not outwitted into his peerage by Lord B—, his accepting it is utterly inexplicable. The inſtruments he has choſen for the great offices, I believe, will never fit the ſame caſe. It was cruel to put ſuch a boy as Lord G— over the head of old Ligonier; and if I had been the former I would have refuſed that commiſſion during the life of that honeſt and brave old general. All this to quiet the Duke of R— to a reſignation, and to make Lord B— lord lieutenant of Ireland, where, I will venture to prophecy, that he will not do. Ligonier was much preſſed to give up his regiment of guards; but would not do it, and declared, that the king might break him, if he pleaſed, but that he would certainly not break himſelf."

"Dec. 9. 1766. It may be you expect ſome political news from me; but I can tell you, that you will have none: for no mortal can comprehend the preſent ſtate of affairs. Eight or nine people, of ſome conſequence, have reſigned their employments; upon which Lord C— made overtures to the Duke of B— and his people; but they could by no means agree, and his Grace went the next day, full of wrath, to Wooburne: ſo that negotiation is entirely at an end. People wait to ſee who Lord C— will take in, for ſome he muſt have: even *he* cannot be alone, *contra mundum*. Such a ſtate of affairs, to be ſure, was never ſeen before in this or in any other country. When this miniſtry ſhall be ſettled, it will be the ſixth miniſtry in ſix years time."

"Oct. 30, 1767. I ſend you no politics, for here are neither politics nor miniſters. Lord Chatham is quiet at Pynſent in Somerſetſhire, and his former ſubalterns do nothing, ſo that nothing is done. Whatever places or preferments are diſpoſed of, come evidently from Lord ——, who affects to be inviſible, and who, like a woodcock, thinks that, if his head is but hid, he is not ſeen at all."

"Dec. 27, 1767. *En nova progenies.* The outlines of a new miniſtry are now declared; but they are not yet filled up: it was formed by the Duke of Bedford. Lord Gower is made preſident of the council, Lord Sandwich poſt-maſter, Lord Hillſborough ſecretary of ſtate for America only, Mr. Rigby vice-treaſurer of Ireland. Gen. Conway is to keep the ſeals a fortnight longer, and then to ſurrender them to Lord Weymouth. It is very uncertain whether the Duke of Grafton is to continue at the head of the Treaſury or not; but, in my opinion, George Grenville will very ſoon be there. Lord Chatham ſeems to be out of the queſtion, and is at his re-purchaſed houſe at Hayes, where he will not ſee a mortal. It is yet uncertain, whether Lord Shelburne is to keep his place; if not, Lord Sandwich, they ſay, is to ſucceed him. All the Rockingham people are abſolutely excluded. Many more changes muſt neceſſarily be; but no more are yet declared. It ſeems to be a reſolution taken by ſomebody, that miniſters are to be annual."

"March 12, 1768. You will not be in this parliament, at leaſt not in the beginning of it. I relied too much upon Lord C—'s promiſe, above a year ago at Bath. He deſired, that I would leave it to him; that he would make it his own affair, and give it in charge to the Duke of G—, whoſe province it was to make the parliamentary arrangement. This I depended upon, and I think with reaſon; but, ſince that, Lord C— has ſeen nor ſpoke to nobody, and has been in the oddeſt way in the world. I ſent to the D— of G—, to know if L— C— had either ſpoken or ſent to him about it; but he aſſured me that he had done neither: that all was full, or rather running over, at preſent; but that, if he could crowd you in upon a vacancy, he would do it with great pleaſure. I am extremely ſorry for this accident; for I am of a very different opinion from you about being in parliament, as no man can be of conſequence in this country,

who is not in it; and, though one may not ſpeak like a Lord Mansfield or a Lord Chatham, one may make a very good figure in a ſecond rank. *Locus eſt et pluribus umbris.* I do not pretend to give you any account of the preſent ſtate of this country, or miniſtry, not knowing nor gueſſing it myſelf."

N. B. Mr. Stanhope, to whom the above letters were ſent, died the 16th of November, 1768.

☞ *Lord Cheſterfield's Sentiments on the American Stamp-Act, and on the late Peace, and ſubſequent Conduct of France and Spain, were inſerted in our Magazine for April.*

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Account of FINGAL's CAVE *in the Iſland of* Staffa,*
ONE OF THE HEBRIDES.

Communicated by JOSEPH BANKS, *Eſq.*

WITH the firſt light of day, we arrived at the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived, than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations. The whole of that end of the iſland is ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above fifty feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themſelves; upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum, which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as the iſland itſelf formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; ſome of theſe above ſixty feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture.

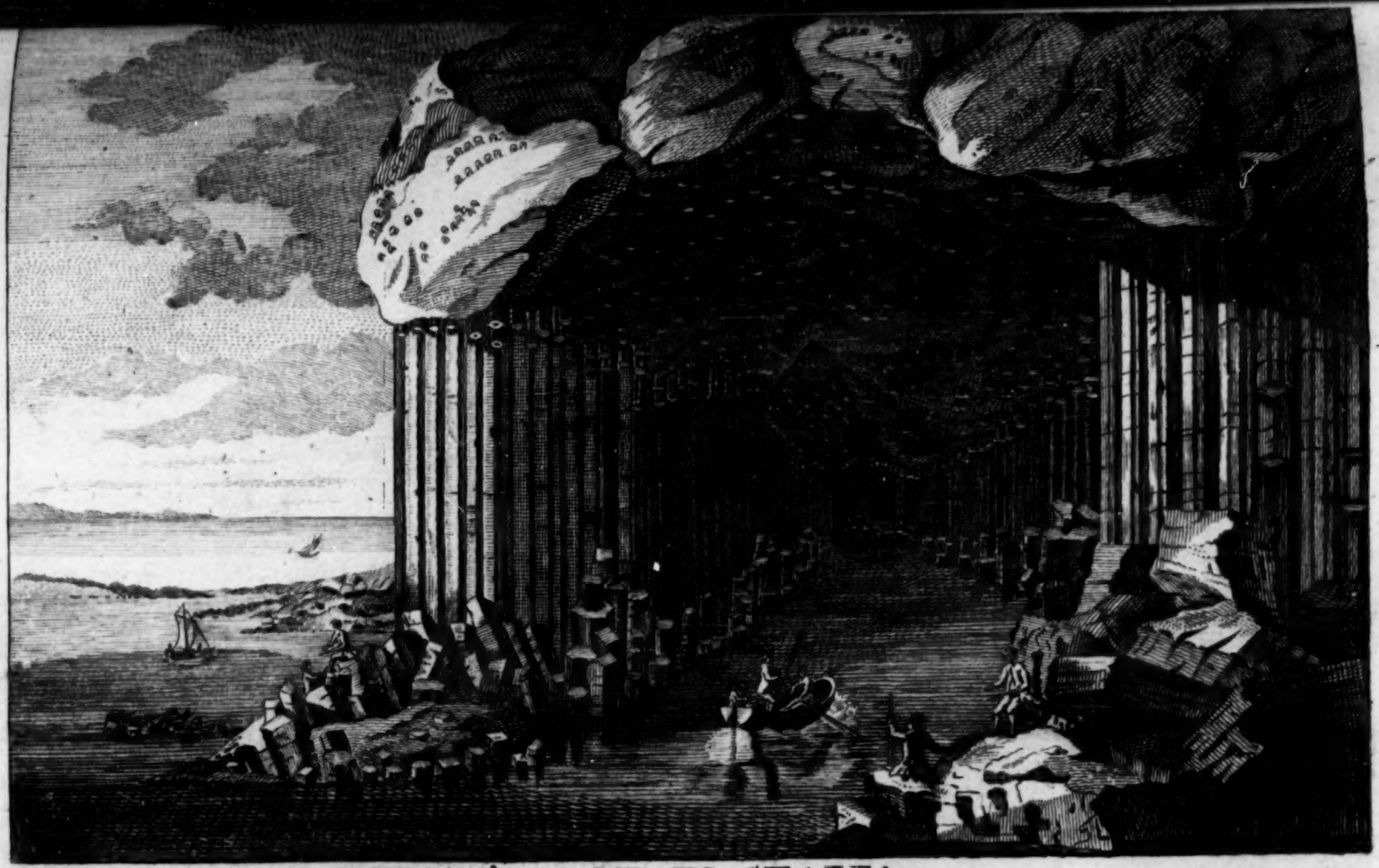
Compared to this, what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be, when compared to thoſe of nature. Where is now the boaſt of the architect! Regularity, the only part in which he fancied to exceed his miſtreſs, Nature, is here found in her poſſeſſion, and here it has been for ages undeſcribed. Is not this the ſchool where the art was originally ſtudied, and what has been added to this by the whole Grecian ſchool? a capital to ornament the column of Nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a buſh of acanthus. How amply does Nature repay thoſe who ſtudy her wonderful works!

With our minds full of ſuch reflections, we proceeded along the ſhore, treading upon another Giant's Cauſeway, every ſtone being regularly formed into a certain number of ſides and angles, till, in a ſhort time, we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the moſt magnificent, I ſuppoſe, that has ever been deſcribed by travellers.

The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by a range of columns, and roofed by the bottom of thoſe which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely, and at the ſame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without: ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within, being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholeſome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

We

* *Staffa is taken notice of by Buchanan, but in the ſlighteſt manner; and among the thouſands who have navigated theſe ſeas, none have paid the leaſt attention to its grand and ſtriking characteriſtic, till the laſt year. The iſland is private property, and now to be diſpoſed of.*



FINGAL'S CAVE IN STAFFA.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

We aſked the name of it; ſaid our guide, the cave of Fiuhn. What is Fiuhn? ſaid we. — Fiuhn Mac Coul, whom the tranſlator of Oſſian's works has called Fingal. How fortunate that in this cave we ſhould meet with the remembrance of that chief, whoſe exiſtence, as well as that of the whole epic poem, is almoſt doubted in England.

Dimenſions of Fingal's Cave.

Length of the cave from the rock without, 371 feet 6 inches.

From the pitch of the arch, 250 feet.

Breadth of ditto at the mouth, 53 feet 7 inches.

At the farther end, 20 feet.

Height of the arch at the mouth, 117 feet 6 inches. — At the end, 70 feet.

Height of an outſide pillar, 39 feet 6 inches. — Of one at the north-weſt corner, 54 feet.

Depth of water at the mouth, 18 feet.—At the bottom, 9 feet.

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compaſs.

The ſtone of which the pillars are formed is a coarſe kind of *baſaltes*, according to Mr. Banks, very much reſembling the *Giant's Cauſeway* in Ireland; though he thinks that none of them are near ſo neat as the ſpecimens of the latter, which he had ſeen at the Britiſh Muſeum. Mr. Pennant, however, is of opinion, that Staffa is a genuine maſs of *baſaltes*, or Giant's Cauſeway, and in moſt reſpects ſuperior to the Iriſh in grandeur.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

FIDELIA AND ERNESTUS.

THE UNFORTUNATE LOVERS.

(Concluded from our Magazine for March.)

THE faint glimmerings of the pale-faced moon on the troubled waves of the ocean, are not more inconſtant than the condition of human life. When diſappointed in our temporary views, when grown thirſty in the vain purſuit of Happineſs, we ſtoop to ſip the waters of Philoſophy, whoſe ſilver current murmurs over the ſhores of Oblivion, which ſeparate the regions of Grief and Sorrow from thoſe of Pleaſure and Felicity. With reflections like theſe was Erneſtus amuſing himſelf, when he received a letter from his mother. In this he was told, that his father was then on his journey to the caſtle, to propoſe to him a young lady for the partner of his life — but, alas! it was not his Fidelia.

As peace, happineſs, and hope, had long ſince fled from his boſom, which was now filled with ſorrow, terror, and deſpair, this news affected him but little, and he determined to meet the approaching ſtorm with reſolution and manly fortitude. Thus the adventurous mariner, when the beams of the ſun begin to be veiled in tempeſtuous clouds, and the howling billows proclaim the approaching ſtorm, redoubles his vigilance and care, and prepares to ſtruggle with the impending danger.

The meeting between Erneſtus and his father was, on the ſide of the former, full of reſpect, but coloneſs and reſerve; on the other, of haughtineſs and indifference: but the father, on the refuſal of his ſon to comply with his demands, was exaſperated almoſt to a degree of madneſs, and ordered him to be confined in a cell, at the bottom of an old tower, which received no light but from a little grated window that looked into one of the courts of the caſtle. Here all company was denied him, and he ſaw none but the ſervant, who twice a day brought him his proviſions. One day, while he was ruminating on his unhappy fate, ſomething fell through the window into his dungeon, which immediately rouſed his attention. He ſaw a letter lie on the ground: he ſeized it with trembling haſte, and, on opening it, found it was the hand-writing of his beloved Fidelia. He read it once without being ſenſible of what it contained; but a ſecond peruſal compleated his miſery. A dagger would have been leſs painful to his heart than the peruſal of the following lines:

"I know your ſituation, and I ſincerely lament it: my heart feels what I cannot expreſs. Your father will not conſent to your liberty, till I have given my hand to another man. It will perhaps coſt me my life, my happineſs and repoſe at leaſt; but my reſolution is fixed. At preſent, all I can or ought to think of are your ſufferings and impriſonment; and, though I muſt never hope to alleviate the former, it is my duty to releaſe you from the latter. In a few days, I ſhall be the wife of Gonſalvez, a Spa-

a Spaniſh merchant. I give him my hand with the more pleaſure, as he is of all men the moſt diſagreeable: proud, vain, jealous, and imperious, with a ſoul totally inſenſible to either love or friendſhip — ſuch is the general character of Gonſalvez! I know you will be miſerable: I am contented to be ſo likewiſe, and have choſen this wretch, in preference to one ſomething like yourſelf, that even the moſt diſtant dawn of happineſs may find no probability of ever approaching me. Farewel — for ever!"

Pierced to the heart by this laſt fatal ſtroke of cruel Fortune, he ſunk upon his mattreſs in a ſwoon, out of which he would probably have never recovered, had not the ſervant, who brought him his proviſions, entered at that criſis, and with the greateſt difficulty reſtored him to a ſenſe of his calamities. The firſt thing he did, after this ſhort ſuſpenſion of his miſery, was to ſeek for the letter he had received from Fidelia; and, after having repeatedly peruſed it, he put it into a little ſilk bag, and placed it on his heart, where he conſtantly kept her picture.

After paſſing ten days in this miſerable ſituation, a ſtranger to repoſe, a letter came to the caſtle, acquainting him with the marriage of Fidelia, and accompanied with an order for his enlargement. He liſtened to the news with a ſullen ſilence, and expreſſed not the leaſt word of either grief or deſpair; but his countenance appeared reſolute, and ſomething terrible ſeemed to be brooding in his mind.

The next morning he left that ſolitary region without uttering a word, and took the moſt early conveyance to the neareſt ſeaport, where he found a veſſel bound for Barcelona in Spain. He payed for his paſſage, and only regretted that the ſhip was not conſigned to a more diſtant quarter of the world. — How inſeparable is folly from youth! Philoſophy has no ſhare in it: yet it muſt be confeſſed, that if love is the cauſe of ſo many irregularities, follies, and inconſiſtencies, in *youth*; avarice, pride, treachery, and deceit, have no leſs influence upon thoſe, who *boaſt* of having arrived at the age of experience, wiſdom, and prudence!

His firſt buſineſs on his arrival at Barcelona was to enquire for the neareſt cloiſter. He inſtantly repaired thither, and demanded the habit. The certainty he now had, that his tears might here flow uninterrupted, and that he might paſs the remainder of his life in this ſad employment, gave him ſome kind of conſolation. The horrid ſolitude, the melancholy ſilence, that reigned in this cloiſter, and the mortified countenances of all about him, left him wholly devoted to that grief, which was become ſo precious to him, that it ſupplied the place of all he had loſt. He performed all the duties of the cloiſter without thinking of their ſeverity; for every thing was alike indifferent to him. He went every day into the thickeſt part of the wood: there would he read the letter, and gaze on the picture of his dear Fidelia, bathe the latter with tears, and, replacing them upon his heart, return with an additional load of grief. Here let us leave, for a while, the wretched Erneſtus, and return to the hapleſs Fidelia.

Gonſalvez, a few days after his marriage with Fidelia, ſet out with her on his return to his native habitation at Barcelona in Spain. The deformity of his perſon, the cruelty and brutality of his manners, and above all his inſupportable jealouſy, rendered him, in the eyes of Fidelia, rather as a monſter than a man. But ſhe regretted not her ſituation, as happineſs had no ſhare in her purſuit. Her invincible melancholy, and the name of Erneſtus, which ſhe frequently uttered aloud in ſtarting from her ſleep, ſo exaſperated Gonſalvez, that he at laſt ſhut her up in a ſtrong tower, and cauſed it to be reported that ſhe was dead.

By ſome means or other, the report of her death reached the cloiſter in which Erneſtus was concealed. "Ah, (cried he, on hearing this fatal news) Fidelia is no more! It is I who have cauſed her death; for, had it not been for my fatal paſſion, ſhe might have ſtill been alive! Fidelia is dead, and I ſhall behold her no more! Why do I not follow her, and call in death to my aſſiſtance! But rather let me live, ſince death would put an end to my grief!" The fathers admoniſhed him to patience, and reminded him of the duties of the place, which forbad thoſe ſtarts of paſſion. He liſtened to their admonitions, and promiſed, by patience and contrition, to atone for his crime. He retired to his cell, and there unloaded his ſad heart in tears of bitterneſs. In the morning he repaired to the woods, read Fidelia's letter, embraced her picture, and then returned to the ſacred duties of the cloiſter.

Three years had he led this melancholy life, time having neither alleviated his ſorrow, nor brought that period to it which he ſo earneſtly deſired, when one evening he was ſummoned, by the tolling of the bell, to be preſent at the death of one of the religious. He was already laid upon the earth, and the laſt ſacrament was going to be adminiſtered, when he begged the fathers to attend to his dying words.

"I am unworthy of the name of *brother*, (ſaid the dying penitent) with which you, holy and religious men, have honoured me. In me you behold an unhappy *woman*, whom a profane paſſion has led to this ſanctified place. I loved, and was beloved by, a young man of rank equal to my own; but the mutual hatred of our fathers put a bar to our felicity. I was even obliged, for the intereſt of my lover, to give my hand to another

other perſon; and, even in the choice of my huſband, I endeavoured to give him proofs of my paſſion. The man, who could not be ſuppoſed to inſpire me with any ſentiments but thoſe of hatred and contempt, was by me preferred to all the others that addreſſed me; becauſe it was my wiſh, that the ſacrifice I made him ſhould be complete.

"My huſband, inſpired by motives of ill-founded jealouſy and cruelty, ſhut me up in a private apartment of his caſtle, and cauſed it to be reported that I was dead. I continued many months in that melancholy confinement, with no other conſolation than what the compaſſion of her, who daily brought me my food, afforded me. My huſband, not ſatisfied with the miſeries he inflicted on me, had the cruelty to inſult me under them.

"The death of my huſband, however, ſet me at liberty. The woman who had ſerved me, being the only perſon who knew the truth of my condition, opened the doors of my priſon, and informed me, that I had paſſed for dead the moment I had entered it. Not doubting but the treatment I had met with from my huſband had given riſe to very unfavourable ſuſpicions of my virtue, I deliberated, whether it was not neceſſary I ſhould paſs the reſt of my days in a convent; and I was confirmed in this deſign when I heard, that the only perſon, who could retain me in this world, had not been heard of for a long time.

"I diſguiſed myſelf in the habit of a man, that I might quit the caſtle without being known. The convent, to which I intended to retire, is but a few leagues diſtant from hence. I was travelling to it, when the ſolitary aſpect of this place ſtriking my imagination as I paſſed by, I alighted from my chaiſe, in order to indulge my ſad reflections for a few moments.

"Scarce had I entered, when, among the voices that were chanting ſpiritual ſongs, I diſtinguiſhed one too well accuſtomed to reach my heart. I thought at firſt, that my diſordered imagination had deceived me by a forced reſemblance; but when I approached, notwithſtanding the alterations which time, grief, and the auſterities of a cloiſter, had made in his countenance, I immediately knew that ſeducer, ſo dear to my remembrance. Good heaven, what became of me at that ſight! What were the cruel agitations of my mind! Inſtead of thanking heaven for calling him to ſo holy a profeſſion, I blaſphemed againſt it for having deprived me of him!

"I was not able to leave a place which incloſed what I loved; and, in order that we might be no more ſeparated, I diſcharged my guide, and preſented myſelf to you, holy fathers. Deceived by the eagerneſs I diſcovered to be admitted into your cloiſter, you received me willingly. Alas, what were the diſpoſitions I brought to your holy exerciſes! — a heart, not animated by religion, but filled with a profane paſſion, and every thought employed on the dear object of its tenderneſs.

"I followed him every where, I aſſiſted him in his labours as much as my ſtrength would allow, and in thoſe moments I thought myſelf overpaid for all I had ſuffered. My imprudent tenderneſs, however, did not carry me ſo far as to make myſelf known to him. But what was the motive that hindered me? The fear of diſturbing the quiet of him, for whom I had loſt my own. But for this fear I ſhould perhaps have attempted to ſnatch from God a ſoul, which I believed wholly devoted to him.

"Two months are now elapſed ſince, in obedience to a regulation of our holy founder, (who was deſirous, by a continual idea of death, to ſanctify the lives of his religious) we have been obliged each to dig his own grave. I followed him as uſual, and the ſight of his grave, and the ardour with which he dug it, pierced my heart with ſuch an exceſs of ſorrow, that I was obliged to leave him, and retire to the moſt unfrequented part of the wood, to give free courſe to my tears. From that moment I was in continual apprehenſions of loſing him, the idea of death was ever preſent to my mind, and my tenderneſs every day encreaſed.

"At laſt the happy hour is arrived, in which I ſhall exchange this for a better habitation. This morning I went with him my ſoul ſo fondly loved into the foreſt, to cut wood for the ſervice of the houſe. After ſome time ſpent in this employment, I perceived that my companion had left me. Anxious and uneaſy at his abſence, I could not help going in ſearch of him; and, after having wandered through great part of the foreſt, I ſaw him at length in one of the moſt retired parts of it, employed in gazing earneſtly upon ſomething he had taken from his boſom. He was in ſo profound a reverie, that I came up cloſe to him, and had leiſure to look upon what he held in his hand without his perceiving me. How great was my aſtoniſhment when I ſaw it was my own picture! I was now ſenſible, that, far from enjoying that quiet I was ſo unwilling to interrupt, he was like me the victim of a criminal paſſion.

"If the partner of my wild affections ſtill groans under the weight of his profane paſſion, let him caſt his eyes upon me, let him view the wretch he has ſo madly loved, let him reflect upon that tremendous moment at which I am now arrived, and at which he himſelf muſt ſhortly arrive. — But I feel the time of my laſt ſacrifice approaching. — I beſeech theſe holy religious to offer up their prayers for my departing ſoul. — I humbly intreat their pardon for the offence I have given them, and I acknowledge myſelf unworthy

worthy of partaking of their ſepulchre."—Thus the beautiful lily, which in the morning reigns queen of the garden, when ſcorched by the burning rays of the noonday ſun, or poiſoned in all its glory by ſome unrelenting inſect, in the evening droops its head, withers, and is no more.

The ſound of that adorable voice, now undiſguiſed, and always preſent to his remembrance, made Erneſtus know Fidelia at the firſt words ſhe pronounced. What language can convey an idea of what he then felt! All that the moſt ardent love, all that the tendereſt paſſion, all that the moſt poignant grief, and wildeſt deſpair, could inſpire, tore his diſtracted ſoul that moment. He was proſtrate on the ground, like the other religious, while ſhe was ſpeaking. The fear of loſing the leaſt word reſtrained his cries; but, when he found that in uttering the laſt ſhe had expired, the houſe echoed with his agonizing ſhrieks. The religious haſtened to him, and raiſed him from the ground; but he tore himſelf out of their arms, flew to the corpſe of Fidelia, and, kneeling down beſide it, bathed one of her lifeleſs hands with his tears. "I have loſt you then a ſecond time, my dear Fidelia, (ſaid he) and I have loſt you for ever! What, have you been ſo long with me, and did not my ungrateful heart acknowledge you! But we will never more be ſeparated! Death, (added he, folding her in his arms) death, leſs cruel than my inexorable father, ſhall now, in ſpite of him, unite us for ever!"

Here the religious interpoſed, to remove him from the corpſe of Fidelia, and to endeavour to ſooth his grief; but, alas! it was in vain, for he had breathed his laſt. The father abbot, moved at this tender ſight, cauſed their bodies to be removed. The next day they were both interred in one grave, one coffin, and the ſame knell tolled their eternal adieu.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

THOUGHTS ON THE REFORMATION.

IN the ſixteenth century Luther began the heroic work of the Reformation. Among the various titles of honour there is none ſo worthy of reſpect as the title of a Reformer. Statues have been erected to perpetuate the memory of heroes, who were the murderers of mankind, ranging over our globe with more than leonine fury. Infinitely more do they deſerve "ſpeaking marbles to record their praiſe," who have dared to correct the prejudices of their cotemporaries, and devoted themſelves to the purſuit of truth; and in this purſuit have lived, in this purſuit have died. Biſhop Clayton addreſſes himſelf to Truth in a ſtrain truly ſublime: *"O ſacred Truth! from whom our holy *Comforter* has borrowed his darling appellation of *the Spirit of Truth*, can thy divine influence be of prejudice to mankind? Let me indulge the thought. O thou adorable ray of the Divinity! thou, who art the object of all my ſtudies, the hope of all my wiſhes, the end of all my purſuits, my conſolation in this life, and who will be my happineſs in the next!" This eminent prelate ſeems to have been animated with a noble enthuſiaſm that indicates true magnanimity. He ſpoke, he wrote, and, what is more, he lived for Truth. He exerted his utmoſt efforts to promote a further reformation, which is devoutly to be wiſhed by all conſiſtent proteſtants.

The Rev. Mr. Lindſey has diſplayed ſingular diſintereſtedneſs in reſigning his eccleſiaſtical preferment from a principle of conſcience. He has ſhewn the ſureſt mark of ſincerity that can be given, and may deſervedly be called an honeſt man, who, in the language of our philoſophic poet, is "the nobleſt work of God." I conſider the eſtabliſhment of an unitarian ſociety in the metropolis as an important event, and heartily wiſh that an unitarian ſociety was eſtabliſhed in every city throughout the kingdom, that an opportunity might be afforded to worſhip the One True God through one Mediator, Jeſus Chriſt. Monotheiſm was taught by Moſes and the prophets, by Chriſt and his apoſtles.

No individual, no ſociety, can have any juſt claim to infallibility; therefore we ought to "forbear one another in love." Let us wait with patience for the ſolemn criſis, when an infallible judge will decide that queſtion, which has been agitated with more

* *Vindication of the Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, page* 401.

more or leſs animoſity through ſucceſſive generations, What is Truth? Let us be ſincere and honeſt in the ſearch after Truth, being fully perſuaded, that "if our hearts condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God."

PHILALETHES.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LETTER I.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY is certainly a moſt intereſting ſubject, and, for two years paſt, hath engroſſed much of the attention of the public, by means of petitions from ſome of the clergy of the church of England, and ſome diſſenting miniſters, to the legiſlature, for new terms of ſubſcription and qualification. The conduct of the DISSENTERS in their application for a *new Act of Toleration* hath aſtoniſhed many: not being able to account for the phænomenon—that men whoſe firſt principle was, that the magiſtrate hath no right to interfere in the buſineſs of religion, conſcience being independent of any human authority, ſhould nevertheleſs go to the magiſtrate, pray him to interfere, and even to eſtabliſh a *religious teſt*, as a condition of their toleration and preaching, enforced with the ſanction of penal laws. A teſt, which they well knew many of their own brethren could not in conſcience ſubmit to, and whoſe hard caſe was not ſo much as mentioned in the brief and prayer, though preſented in their names, and as on their behalf.

Permit a correſpondent to give to the public (through your generally eſteemed Magazine) an account of the two late diſſenting applications to parliament, from their riſe to the concluſion — record them in your annals for the inſtruction and benefit of poſterity, to be a beacon to ſucceeding generations of diſſenting miniſters, ſhould they ever be excited, or brought to apply again. Many *intereſting particulars* of the affair, which have been hitherto carefully concealed, will in this correſpondence be laid open, and ſeveral *curious anecdotes* will occaſionally be exhibited, ſome pleaſant, ſome ſerious.

Numbers of pamphlets have been publiſhed on the topic — the greateſt part hath been on the ſide of the application, and it is diverting to ſee how each writer hath made a point to recommend every performance that preceded his own, either as *ſenſible*, or *judicious*, or *excellent*, or *maſterly*, or *unanſwerable*. To promote the ſale of the treatiſes on that ſide of the queſtion, for very obvious reaſons there have been many coadjutors. A gentleman, in the Review for March, ſays, "The Letters of Mr. Toulmin* (a pamphlet lately publiſhed) deſerve to be ranked with the beſt performances that have been publiſhed on the ſubject of the Diſſenters petition, being written in a *candid*, *liberal*, and *judicious* manner." It will be a ſuitable introduction to the hiſtory of the applications, to notice this laſt, one of the *beſt performances* written in their vindication, and ſhew how juſtly it deſerves the character.

The Reviewer's ſilence concerning the *firſt letter* in Mr. Toulmin's pamphlet was very liberal and judicious; for he certainly ſaw it to be a manifeſt contradiction to the *ſecond letter*. The firſt letter was addreſſed to the diſſenting laity, and gives a very partial, not to ſay a falſe repreſentation of the ſubject of their miniſters applications. He repreſents it to be "the *repealing* and *aboliſhing* thoſe laws which threaten the diſſenting miniſters liberty and ſecurity." He ſays, "We ſolicited the *repeal* of theſe laws," and aſſerts, that "the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the Houſe of Commons exerted their talents in favour of a *repeal*; a great majority in the ſenate *voted their repeal*; ſome of the peers alſo were advocates for the *repeal*." Every impartial perſon muſt infer from this repreſentation, that this gentleman and his brethren ſolicited the repeal of the penal laws — not only in excluſion of the teſt required by King William's Toleration Act, but alſo without the ſubſtitution of any other religious teſt, or requiſition whatever. But

* *See London Magazine for April, page* 198.

this was not the caſe. The committee, who conducted the affair, would not agree to ſuch an application, though ſtrongly and repeatedly urged to it. The new bill ſubſtituted a ſubſcription of the belief of the ſcriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, in the room of ſubſcribing ſome of the articles of the church of England: ſo that SUBSCRIPTION was ſtill to be the condition of diſſenting miniſters preaching, and the *Bible teſt* was to be ſanctified with the ſame authority, and enforced with the very ſame ſecular advantages on the one hand, and antichriſtian penal laws on the other, as the *article teſt*. Some of the diſſenting miniſters repeatedly aſſured the committee and their abettors, that they could not comply with that condition, becauſe they conceived it to amount to a clear acknowledgment, or conceſſion, that the magiſtrate did poſſeſs ſome proper authority in the province of religion. But the committee perſiſted in ſoliciting a bill ſubject to that ſhameful condition; which neceſſarily limited the object or end of their application, to the relief only of thoſe miniſters who complied with the teſt required —*God's written word ſanctified and received by human authority.*

But, what was to become of the many diſſenting miniſters who could not accommodate their conſciences to the new law? Strange to think! after what Mr. Toulmin has aſſerted: notwithſtanding the committee's "equitable petition," their cry of "a free and perfect toleration," and their boaſt of "generous regards to conſcience," ſo far were they from attempting to make proviſion for the "liberty and ſecurity" of thoſe ſteady brethren and conſiſtent Diſſenters, that they utterly abandoned them to ſuffer all the penalties of the old penal laws, which would ſtill have diſgraced our ſtatute book and country. The non-ſubſcribers exerciſe of the chriſtian miniſtry was ſtill to have been by *connivance* or *lawleſs liberty*, and their peace, property, and freedom, would have been more expoſed to the tender mercies of caprice, prejudice, bigotry, and intolerance. How reaſonable to think, when parliament had obliged the Diſſenters with a new law, and which the committee had declared to be ſo agreeable to their own and brethrens wiſhes, that the ſame indulgence would not be ſhewn to *unqualified miniſters*, as they had before experienced; but that a conformity to this new-modelled teſt would be ſtrictly inſiſted on, from every one who continued or offered to officiate in that capacity. This is not a chimerical ſuppoſition: it is corroborated by the teſtimony of one of the acuteſt and ableſt advocates for that new bill. Mr. B—k having declared in the Houſe of Commons, that he looked upon it as a diſhonour to the legiſlative authority, that any law ſhould remain in the ſtatute book, which could not without cruelty be carried into execution, as was the caſe with regard to the Toleration Act; he therefore recommended the new bill, which in his opinion was a very reaſonable one, and added, "it ought to be put in force, and the required qualification not diſpenſed with on any conſideration whatever." After this, what hope of indemnity, or of not being dragged before civil tribunals for preaching Jeſus and the reſurrection, remained for the non-ſubſcribers, the diſqualified? Who does not ſee, that had the partial application ſucceeded, they would have been in a worſe ſituation than before? injured, inſtead of benefited. So then, in this firſt letter of Mr. Toulmin's, we have doubtleſs a ſtrong proof of his liberality and judiciouſneſs, and alſo of the candour and judgment of his panegyrical Reviewer.

In the ſecond letter, Mr. Toulmin appears plainly to know, that none but ſuch as ſubſcribed the new teſt at the demand of the magiſtrate, would be ſuffered to preach in England and Wales, unleſs by a *gracious connivance*; and yet this was a "*perfect toleration*," and "founded on the *common principle* of liberty." A few of his own words in the firſt letter are a ſufficient anſwer to all his pleadings in, and deſtroy the whole contents of, the ſecond. "When the profeſſion of Chriſtianity at large (ſays he) is recommended by the offers of worldly advantages and emoluments, and enforced by worldly penalties, ſuch conſtitutions tempt men to make a gain of godlineſs, and draw off the thoughts from the only genuine and acceptable motives

motives to religion. In ſhort, religion is placed on a different footing, and contrary to the nature of Chriſt's kingdom, becomes a thing of this world." Surely Mr. Toulmin muſt have a very ſhort memory. Take another proof. In the beginning of his ſecond letter he ſays, "The queſtion, as to a compliance with the terms of the new bill, appears rather nice and *difficult*, I therefore enter upon it with *great diffidence*." And yet preſently afterwards it ſeems to him, that to comply is "a duty we owe to our principles, a duty we owe to the magiſtrate, a duty we owe to ourſelves." —Admirable! As matters of duty are always plain and obvious to every honeſt mind, therefore — nice and *difficult queſtions* are clear and *plain matters of duty*. Very accurate and judicious! Take a proof alſo of his *great diffidence*. He authoritatively determines, that a compliance at the requiſition of the magiſtrate "becomes our duty without *any limitation* of perſons or occaſions." One grain of diffidence, alſo, would have ſuppreſſed the following *ſarcaſtic reflection* on his brethren who could not ſubmit to the teſt, "whoſe conſcience is ſo tender, and conſequently more ſuſceptible of every humane and benevolent impreſſion, one would expect from ſuch, generous wiſhes and generous endeavours."—Generoſity indeed! After he and his friends had deſerted the cauſe at large, and looked at their own things, ſecurity and emoluments — the few who were left to fear, and in imminent danger of fines and impriſonment, to prove their brotherly love, muſt endeavour to promote a meaſure that at once would put a period to the exerciſe of their miniſtry, or bring upon them the ſeverities of the penal laws. Generoſity and love never yet *ſneered* at and *inſulted* a tender conſcience, or forſook it in diſtreſs; but have often laboured to deliver it from the oppreſſive ſhackles of civil rulers, and unmerciful time-ſerving prieſts.

Mr. Toulmin grants, that "a compliance with the requiſition of the magiſtrate is undoubtedly a ſubmiſſion to the authority he claims," but argues — "it does not neceſſarily imply, that we own thereby the authority to be legal, and his claims well founded." He ſhould have conſidered, that the teſt was of the committee's own compoſing: they alſo propoſed it themſelves to the magiſtrate, without conſulting their conſtituents—they prayed him to ratify and impoſe it, knowing the old penal laws would remain to enforce it — and in one of their circular letters, they plainly told the diſſenting miniſters through the kingdom, that the Bible, or new religious teſt, was what they *ought* to ſubſcribe at the magiſtrate's demand. Is not this more than a ſubmiſſion to the authority? Is it not an open acknowledgment of the right of rulers to interfere in religion — even to require the reception, belief, and ſubſcription, of what he may pronounce to be the word of God? Is it not maintaining the reaſonableneſs and juſtice both of the teſt, and of the power that ſanctifies it? Is not a man's ſubſcribing his belief of the Bible, at the magiſtrate's mandate, a ſetting him up as lawgiver and maſter in the church of Chriſt, equally, with his ſubſcribing the truths he believes, or aſſerts to be contained in the ſcriptures? Is not a magiſtrate's deciſion concerning the *rule* of faith and practice, as much human, as his *explanation* of that rule? And is not a miniſter's ſubſcribing his belief of this rule, when he means a different canon of ſcripture, or a leſs number of books for that rule, than what the magiſtrate intends, a prevaricating with the magiſtrate, and trifling with conſcience and ſacred things, in the ſolemnity of his qualifying to be a preacher of truth and righteouſneſs?

Beſides, how extraordinary, Sir, is the poſition!—"That we ſhould be under an obligation of duty, to do a thing at the requiſition of a man, who has no right to make any ſuch demand!" The magiſtrate hath no right to make ſuch a demand, the judicious writer allows, and yet inſiſts, that "a refuſal here is a violation of an expreſs divine command." If we are bound to ſubſcribe the teſt at the requiſition of the ruler, the neceſſary inference is, he hath certainly ſome right to expect and exact it. Now, if the magiſtrate hath no right to make ſuch a demand —if it be thus an infringement of religious liberty, and an uſurpation of conſcience — we are ſo far from being obliged to comply, in point of duty, that

that we are rather under the ſtrongeſt obligations to refuſe—becauſe, in that inſtance, we part with a right of conſcience, which cannot, like money, be innocently given up; and we alſo countenance and encourage an uſurpation, which it is our incumbent duty to oppoſe.

If this generous author, and his friend the Reviewer, had not *ſecular advantages* in view, they could never have acquieſced in ſuch ſtrange reaſoning to prove ſubſcription to the new teſt a matter of duty. The caſes adduced by Mr. Toulmin are not to the point: the two firſt are totally beſide the queſtion. The diſcovery and ſurrender of my effects, to eſcape the tortures of a rack, and the paying tithes to ſave myſelf from worſe inconveniences, are matters merely of a *civil nature*: many Diſſenters receive as well as pay tithes. But tho' a man may part with his worldly property, againſt his inclination, and without being in the leaſt culpable, when unjuſtly demanded and forced from him; is a Chriſtian, or a reaſonable being, thus to part with the rights of conſcience? God forbid! And the rights of conſcience are immediately concerned, in a compliance with magiſterial demands of a religious nature, as conditions of exerciſing our religion; and this ſubmiſſion cannot be forced from us, like our effects: if we comply, it muſt be *voluntary*, an act of our own: no man can be the lord of another's judgment and will.

His third caſe is the regiſtering places for public worſhip, and taking the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance, with the abjuration of popery. Here it is ſaid, "The magiſtrate lays reſtraints and limitations upon the exerciſe of religion, and encumbers the worſhip of God with his injunctions." But grant that in the firſt inſtance, he does lay ſome reſtraint on the exerciſe of religion — (better if it were not ſo) — yet, in that point, a difficulty ariſes from the political evils of that pernicious religious ſyſtem — popery. This is a plea for regiſtering places, which deſerves attention: a regiſter is a barrier againſt that evil, reſpecting ſociety. But in no ſenſe whatever can the regiſtering places of worſhip be ſaid to be a religious act —and how does this encumber the worſhip of God with the magiſtrate's injunctions? Am I leſs free to exerciſe my religion after, than before regiſtering? Or doth it lay any embargo on my faith or worſhip, popery excepted? The oath of ſupremacy, and the abjuration of popery, have exactly the ſame aſpect. They do not countenance the magiſtrate's authority in religious affairs; but ſerve as a barrier againſt popery, which is a ſyſtem fraught with evils to a proteſtant ſtate — and in that view only, the conſiſtent friends of proteſtantiſm and religious liberty comply with them.

In the other inſtances he mentions, there is not the leaſt ſimilarity with the caſe they are brought to ſupport. Mr. Toulmin grants marriage to be a civil contract, but ſays, "It is required to be performed as a religious ceremony." Of whom is this required? A clergyman indeed is to read certain forms of a religious nature on the occaſion; but the contracted parties are not forced to join in them. They may ſhut their eyes, and ſtop their ears, all the while if they pleaſe, and never utter a word, except their taking each other as huſband and wife, mutually promiſing to behave accordingly. They bind the civil compact within the walls of the church, to nouriſh and cheriſh each other, and promote the great buſineſs of population, and thus the end of the magiſtrate is fully anſwered — all the reſt belongs to the eccleſiaſtical officer of the ſtate, and his worthy adjutant, Mr. *Amen*. If Mr. Toulmin really conſiders marriage in the preſent form, to be an owning the magiſtrate's right *in ſacris*, it behoves him to defend his own compliance, and publiſh another vindication of the committee, for not ſeeking that relief in this affair, in their intended bill, which other Proteſtant Diſſenters actually enjoy.

Indulge me, Sir, with a ſentence or two, relative to the ſcripture precepts and examples, he hath alſo quoted. Unfortunately for the judicious author's reaſoning, all the *declarations* made by our Lord and his apoſtles, implied *direct oppoſition to the civil authority* in religious matters. The faith they avowed was contrary to that of the ſtate; and when they declared it, 'twas not, like Mr. Toulmin and his brethren,

brethren, to eſcape penalties, and obtain immunities ſuperior to their neighbours, but to promote the cauſe of God and truth, and to manifeſt, that they were ready to ſuffer for it. — Beſides, the author's zeal prevented his adverting to a common remark of moral writers, that "circumſtances alter the nature of our obligations." It may therefore be extremely wrong, to do that in certain circumſtances, which it is our duty to do in different ones. Mr. Toulmin's reaſoning on the text, "Be ready always to give an anſwer to every man that aſketh a reaſon of the hope that is in you," will fully juſtify every ſubſcription, and every magiſterial requiſition. When we are called upon to anſwer, he tells us, indeed, "we are not to enter into the queſtion of his right, or of the principles and views with which he demands a declaration of our faith." Excellent! Though, at the ſame time, you well know, that he intends to reward you, if you pleaſe him with ſubſcribing either his creed, or his Bible; or puniſh you, and ſtop your mouth from ſpeaking any more in the name of Jeſus, if you refuſe, or cannot in conſcience comply! The apoſtles declaring their religious faith, was the ſtrongeſt negative they could put on the magiſtrate's authority — and the not complying with a religious teſt, in the caſe of diſſenting miniſters now, expreſſes the ſame thing. There is another "candid, liberal, and judicious obſervation," which muſt not paſs unnoticed: that Paul, before Felix, endeavoured as much as he could to trim, or accommodate himſelf to the ſentiments of his accuſers. "He ſingled out the articles of his faith, which bore a perfect agreement with the doctrines his accuſers embraced." The writer hath not been ſo ingenuous as to reaſon upon that part of the great apoſtle's defence, in which he ſays, "After the way they call hereſy, ſo worſhip I the God of my fathers." What words can convey a more direct oppoſition to the religion of his opponents? Who would have thought, that a proteſtant diſſenting miniſter, a profeſſed friend, and zealous advocate for religious liberty, and ranked by the monthly critics with its beſt defenders, ſhould deliberately aſſert, in print, that ſcripture precepts and examples countenance religious ſubſcriptions and teſts, eſtabliſhed by human authority, and enforced with inhuman penalties, and make it our duty even to comply with them! Mr. Toulmin's book of ſcripture muſt certainly be a very curious one, which can prove to us, that Chriſt and his apoſtles acted like the diſſenting committee — that they temporized with the rulers of the world —made a formal agreement and treaty with them, to ſave themſelves, by a certain ſubſcription, from penalties, and obtain emoluments—prayed them to enforce the divine goſpel they preached, by human authority, under the ſanction of fines, bonds, and tranſportation — offered to ſubſcribe their belief of a revelation of the will of God, to be contained in the magiſtrate's canon of ſcripture, and to receive it for the rule of their faith and practice from his hands, as a condition of their being permitted to preach — and then exulted over their fellow labourers in the goſpel, who could not, with a pure conſcience, thus temporize, and left them, as over-ſcrupulous perſons, to the vengeance of their enemies, and of thoſe penal laws, at which they themſelves had ſhuddered.

Alas, Sir, what pity it is that this performance, and all the other *accurate, judicious, maſterly* pamphlets, written in defence of the diſſenting committee's teſt and conduct, ſhould be all labour in vain! Much ado about nothing! The affair is over! *re infecta!* The committee began the ſteps of their dance from "excellent principles and motives"—*intimations* from the tail (not the head) of adminiſtration! And by the ſame *intimations* they have now left off. To be ſure, it is very ungenerous for diſſenting miniſters to aſk favours, or even to beſeech their great friends to reſtore to them their natural rights, juſt on the point of a general election; becauſe—it is the only time they can hope to ſucceed! for ſoon will their great friends have favours to aſk of diſſenting miniſters and their people. The application is now dropped by the leaders, probably, for ever—unleſs *ſtateſmen* and their *diſſenting tools* have another political end to anſwer: then

ſome favourable intimations will be given, and the ſtanding committee will move again. But, O ye diſſenting miniſters, where is your ſpirit? How long will ye ſuffer yourſelves to be thus trifled with? As your great, even your greateſt friends have made you go up and down ſo many weary, troubleſome, expenſive ſteps, to the quenching your ſpirit of love, harmony, and friendſhip — now ſhew yourſelves to be MEN. This is the only time. Immediately, or at the beginning of the next ſeſſions, chuſe new leaders, (men independent and conſiſtent) and apply for the *repeal of the penal laws* againſt Diſſenters; and acquaint your great friends, you will perſiſt in the application till it is obtained. This is a great object — this is the cauſe of religious liberty, and of God — this will unite proteſtant Diſſenters again, as one man — this will give (not merely relief to ſome, but) effectual relief to all of every denomination — this will not lead to debates about doctrines, and the articles of the eſtabliſhed faith — and this will prove the ſincerity and number of your friends in both houſes of parliament. The only queſtion then will be, Since even popery is now eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature, ſhall the abſurd, cruel laws againſt the *beſt of ſubjects*, on a religious account, continue or not? To repeal them may all unite who venerate the writings and the conduct of the Apoſtle

PAUL.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON INGRATITUDE.

INGRATITUDE is a crime ſo ſhameful, that there never was a man found that would own himſelf guilty of it. The ungrateful are neither fit to ſerve their country nor their friends. Ingratitude perverts all the meaſures of religion and ſociety, by making it dangerous to be charitable and good natured; however, it is better to expoſe ourſelves to it, than to be wanting to the diſtreſſed. Ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodneſs. There is no vice or failing of man doth unprinciple humanity like ingratitude, ſince he who is guilty of it lives unworthy of his ſoul, which hath not virtue enough to be obliged, or to acknowledge the due merits of the obliger. He who receives a benefit, without being thankful, robs the giver of his juſt reward. He who has received favours and kindneſſes ſhould never forget them.

There is not a day paſſes, but we have ſtriking inſtances of ingratitude, of one kind or other. It is very hurtful to benevolent minds, when they have done all in their power to make thoſe about them happy, to meet with ſuch ungrateful returns. When a man has done all he can to ſerve another, to introduce him into public, by every inſtance to manifeſt a friendſhip and regard for him, and have his well-doing at heart, and yet, after all, to ſee that very man ſhew all manner of ſlight and indifference to the perſon who has been ſo faſt a friend to him, for no reaſon whatever, but from his own ſuſpicious, ſelfiſh, fickle diſpoſition, treating that man as his greateſt enemy, who has really been his beſt friend.

What inſtances of ingratitude do we daily ſee and experience from children towards their parents! — children who are bound by all the ties of love, duty, and obedience, who ſhould ſoften their cares and relieve their ſorrows! — Their parents who brought them into being, preſerved them in the helpleſs ſtate of infancy, and guided them through childhood and the ſlippery paths of youth; and yet, after all their care, their love, their anxiety for them, their ardent wiſhes and deſires, hopes and fears, to be rewarded with reproaches, inſolence, contempt, and diſdain! — ſhocking thought!

If ſuch inſtances of ingratitude as theſe are ſo hateful to every good heart, what muſt thoſe be which we daily and hourly ſee are ſhewn to the great and good Parent of the univerſe, on whoſe bounty we depend for every individual thing we enjoy? He who gave us our being, made us reaſonable creatures, gave us immortal ſouls, capable

capable of enjoying everlaſting happineſs in a future world, nay, who ſent his only and well-beloved Son to die for us, what love, what gratitude, do we not owe for ſuch unbounded, unmerited bleſſings!

Ingratitude towards a common benefactor is a crime ſhocking to human nature; therefore, when it is committed againſt the Father and Benefactor of mankind, as it is a crime unſpeakably more aggravated, will naturally excite a proportionably greater horror in every reflecting and conſiderate mind.

Muſt it not diſtreſs a truly good perſon to hear his benevolent Maker abuſed by ſuch horrid oaths and imprecations as we daily are witneſs to! His awful name called upon on every ſlight occaſion, his laws deſpiſed, his commandments broken, his ſabbaths prophaned, and his divine religion ridiculed and blaſphemed! Oh, what baſe, what ſhocking ingratitude! The very heathens would bluſh for, and be aſhamed of us. Let us not by our ingratitude degrade ourſelves below the level of poor untutored Africans, who fear to offend their imaginary deities; but let us act ſuitable to the dignity of our nature, and to the glorious profeſſion of Chriſtianity, and let us ever remember ingratitude is one of the blackeſt of crimes.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the defects of Paradiſe Loſt, there is not one more ſeverely cenſured by Mr. Addiſon than that paſſage, wherein the rebel angels are deſcribed laughing at the confuſion which their wicked devices had occaſioned among the faithful: but what would this judicious critic have ſaid, if the author had repreſented the faithful angels laughing at the folly, and diverting themſelves with the inſolence of the apoſtates? His argument is founded upon this principle, that a laugh is beneath the dignity of an epic, or, as he otherwiſe calls it, a divine poem. The ſubject, he maintains, is too ſublime to admit of any thing trifling and ridiculous, or mean and contemptible; yet, in the preſent caſe, the fallen angels are repreſented as beings abandoned beyond compare, even ſo far abandoned, as not barely to do evil, but to find a ſecret delight in the fatal conſequences of it, at leaſt ſo long as thoſe conſequences might affect others, and not themſelves. Thus, theſe apoſtates are really ſet in a true light, and at the ſame time the poet takes an opportunity to point out to us what indignation ſuch inſolence ought always to raiſe in the breaſt of every true ſervant of God. In this inſtance then, (and perhaps it is the only inſtance wherein) a very good apology may be offered for the defect; but, if the contrary had been the caſe, the arguments already urged would have had a double weight. A wretch laughing at ſin is a true picture of nature in her utmoſt degeneracy; but it is out of the character of a faithful ſervant to divert himſelf with an affront offered to his maſter. Of ſuch ſervants it might be very pertinently ſaid, "they retain but little veneration for their maſter, or they would not laugh at thoſe wretches, who pour contempt upon him, and ſet him at open defiance." In the preſent caſe, then, the author is more excuſable; but in the oppoſite no apology could be offered, no excuſe could be made.

To bring this point a little nearer home, what are we to think of thoſe pretended reformers, who proceed, as they ſay, to laugh people out of their ſins? How far the cenſure theſe men incur might be more ſevere than that of the author of Paradiſe Loſt, I leave you to determine, while I enquire what probability of ſucceſs can poſſibly be expected from the attempt. It is true, a baſhful youth may be diſcouraged from perſiſting in a wicked action by ridicule, if he ſtands ſingly by it; but it is equally true he may, by the ſame means, be diſcouraged from perſiſting in a good one too. And as men in general are not capacitated to mark out the line of ſeparation, and fix the preciſe boundary between virtue and vice, it is, at beſt, greatly to be feared they will ſome-

ſome favourable intimations will be given, and the ſtanding committee will move again. But, O ye diſſenting miniſters, where is your ſpirit? How long will ye ſuffer yourſelves to be thus trifled with? As your great, even your greateſt friends have made you go up and down ſo many weary, troubleſome, expenſive ſteps, to the quenching your ſpirit of love, harmony, and friendſhip — now ſhew yourſelves to be MEN. This is the only time. Immediately, or at the beginning of the next ſeſſions, chuſe new leaders, (men independent and conſiſtent) and apply for the *repeal of the penal laws* againſt Diſſenters; and acquaint your great friends, you will perſiſt in the application till it is obtained. This is a great object — this is the cauſe of religious liberty, and of God — this will unite proteſtant Diſſenters again, as one man — this will give (not merely relief to ſome, but) effectual relief to all of every denomination — this will not lead to debates about doctrines, and the articles of the eſtabliſhed faith — and this will prove the ſincerity and number of your friends in both houſes of parliament. The only queſtion then will be, Since even popery is now eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature, ſhall the abſurd, cruel laws againſt the *beſt of ſubjects*, on a religious account, continue or not? To repeal them may all unite who venerate the writings and the conduct of the Apoſtle

PAUL.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON INGRATITUDE.

INGRATITUDE is a crime ſo ſhameful, that there never was a man found that would own himſelf guilty of it. The ungrateful are neither fit to ſerve their country nor their friends. Ingratitude perverts all the meaſures of religion and ſociety, by making it dangerous to be charitable and good natured; however, it is better to expoſe ourſelves to it, than to be wanting to the diſtreſſed. Ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodneſs. There is no vice or failing of man doth unprinciple humanity like ingratitude, ſince he who is guilty of it lives unworthy of his ſoul, which hath not virtue enough to be obliged, or to acknowledge the due merits of the obliger. He who receives a benefit, without being thankful, robs the giver of his juſt reward. He who has received favours and kindneſſes ſhould never forget them.

There is not a day paſſes, but we have ſtriking inſtances of ingratitude, of one kind or other. It is very hurtful to benevolent minds, when they have done all in their power to make thoſe about them happy, to meet with ſuch ungrateful returns. When a man has done all he can to ſerve another, to introduce him into public, by every inſtance to manifeſt a friendſhip and regard for him, and have his well-doing at heart, and yet, after all, to ſee that very man ſhew all manner of ſlight and indifference to the perſon who has been ſo faſt a friend to him, for no reaſon whatever, but from his own ſuſpicious, ſelfiſh, fickle diſpoſition, treating that man as his greateſt enemy, who has really been his beſt friend.

What inſtances of ingratitude do we daily ſee and experience from children towards their parents! — children who are bound by all the ties of love, duty, and obedience, who ſhould ſoften their cares and relieve their ſorrows! — Their parents who brought them into being, preſerved them in the helpleſs ſtate of infancy, and guided them through childhood and the ſlippery paths of youth; and yet, after all their care, their love, their anxiety for them, their ardent wiſhes and deſires, hopes and fears, to be rewarded with reproaches, inſolence, contempt, and diſdain! — ſhocking thought!

If ſuch inſtances of ingratitude as theſe are ſo hateful to every good heart, what muſt thoſe be which we daily and hourly ſee are ſhewn to the great and good Parent of the univerſe, on whoſe bounty we depend for every individual thing we enjoy? He who gave us our being, made us reaſonable creatures, gave us immortal ſouls capable

capable of enjoying everlaſting happineſs in a future world, nay, who ſent his only and well-beloved Son to die for us, what love, what gratitude, do we not owe for ſuch unbounded, unmerited bleſſings!

Ingratitude towards a common benefactor is a crime ſhocking to human nature; therefore, when it is committed againſt the Father and Benefactor of mankind, as it is a crime unſpeakably more aggravated, will naturally excite a proportionably greater horror in every reflecting and conſiderate mind.

Muſt it not diſtreſs a truly good perſon to hear his benevolent Maker abuſed by ſuch horrid oaths and imprecations as we daily are witneſs to! His awful name called upon on every ſlight occaſion, his laws deſpiſed, his commandments broken, his ſabbaths prophaned, and his divine religion ridiculed and blaſphemed! Oh, what baſe, what ſhocking ingratitude! The very heathens would bluſh for, and be aſhamed of us. Let us not by our ingratitude degrade ourſelves below the level of poor untutored Africans, who fear to offend their imaginary deities; but let us act ſuitable to the dignity of our nature, and to the glorious profeſſion of Chriſtianity, and let us ever remember ingratitude is one of the blackeſt of crimes.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the defects of Paradiſe Loſt, there is not one more ſeverely cenſured by Mr. Addiſon than that paſſage, wherein the rebel angels are deſcribed laughing at the confuſion which their wicked devices had occaſioned among the faithful: but what would this judicious critic have ſaid, if the author had repreſented the faithful angels laughing at the folly, and diverting themſelves with the inſolence of the apoſtates? His argument is founded upon this principle, that a laugh is beneath the dignity of an epic, or, as he otherwiſe calls it, a divine poem. The ſubject, he maintains, is too ſublime to admit of any thing trifling and ridiculous, or mean and contemptible; yet, in the preſent caſe, the fallen angels are repreſented as beings abandoned beyond compare, even ſo far abandoned, as not barely to do evil, but to find a ſecret delight in the fatal conſequences of it, at leaſt ſo long as thoſe conſequences might affect others, and not themſelves. Thus, theſe apoſtates are really ſet in a true light, and at the ſame time the poet takes an opportunity to point out to us what indignation ſuch inſolence ought always to raiſe in the breaſt of every true ſervant of God. In this inſtance then, (and perhaps it is the only inſtance wherein) a very good apology may be offered for the defect; but, if the contrary had been the caſe, the arguments already urged would have had a double weight. A wretch laughing at ſin is a true picture of nature in her utmoſt degeneracy; but it is out of the character of a faithful ſervant to divert himſelf with an affront offered to his maſter. Of ſuch ſervants it might be very pertinently ſaid, "they retain but little veneration for their maſter, or they would not laugh at thoſe wretches, who pour contempt upon him, and ſet him at open defiance." In the preſent caſe, then, the author is more excuſable; but in the oppoſite no apology could be offered, no excuſe could be made.

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times ridicule where they ought to applaud, and encourage where a more competent judge would paſs a more ſevere cenſure. If we take an impartial ſurvey of the preſent age, we may diſcover, but too clearly, that many men are not more unable than they are unwilling to find this line of diſtinction: fond of indulging a capricious fancy, they place this mark where they wiſh it to be, without giving themſelves the trouble to enquire where it ought to be; and as men, governed by caprice, are commonly the forwardeſt to paſs judgment upon others, ſo we have little good to expect, and much evil to apprehend, from a practice of this ſort.

But if we laugh at men, hardened by a long progreſs in wickedneſs, or prompted by a number of aſſociates, we give them the greateſt encouragement. Daily experience confirms it to us, that men of abandoned lives entertain themſelves with laughing at their own folly: they glory in their ſhame, and pride themſelves in an opportunity to do ſo; and if they ſee a grave, ſerious perſon, diverted with their freaks, they take it for granted they have his approbation too. It is therefore morally impoſſible, that any good ſhould accrue from laughing at ſuch men as theſe.

What right then hath ſuch an one to call himſelf a reformer, when, at the beſt, his attempt may be alike prejudicial as beneficial; and, at the worſt, muſt be prejudicial in the higheſt degree? What right, when he expoſeth himſelf to cenſure, and betrays the cauſe he profeſſeth to maintain?

But it is not among our *periodical writers* alone, that we find too many chargeable with blame upon this account; *dramatic authors* are alſo frequently in the ſame predicament. The miſchiefs chargeable to the Beggar's Opera (too well known to want an illuſtration) are ſufficient to inform us what may always be expected from a play, in which not one good character is to be found. In this piece, the vices of low life are made ridiculous, and even contemptible; but it is only ſo to the judicious few, and to them the ſetting ſuch facts in a ridiculous point of view will be more contemptible than the facts themſelves, while, for want of one perſonage to open and enforce a good moral, it is productive of the worſt conſequences — it excites the imitation, not the abhorrence, of an unthinking audience. This indeed may always be expected, when a bad example is ſet before the public, either on the ſtage or in biographical anecdotes, and nothing done to prevent the bad effects of it; for, if men are more effectually inſtructed by example, they will, through the natural propenſity of the human mind to evil, be more affected by a bad one than by any other means. Inſtances of proſperous wickedneſs are indeed too numerous in real life: it is therefore highly culpable to add to them fabulous ſtories of ſucceſsful vice. Pleaſing folly, and bewitching intrigues, are recommended to our imitation, by being ſet off in the moſt favourable light ſuch tranſactions can poſſibly bear; but the mere foibles, the unguarded ſlips of men otherwiſe eminent for the moſt ſhining virtues, are to be looked upon as very little, if at all, deſerving of blame.

In thoſe more admiſſible *comedies*, where a contraſt is preſerved between the virtuous and the vicious, in order to indulge the poet with an opportunity to expoſe vice, and to ridicule folly; the gay, the wanton, and eſpecially the abandoned, will be more entertained by the flirts, the quibbles, and the quick but ſeducing ſallies of wit in the bad, than by the ſedate reaſonings, or even the ſharp reproofs, of the good character, and the more ſo, if vice be repreſented in a flouriſhing train — in conſequence, they will not be diſcouraged from, but confirmed in their wickedneſs: yea, the well-meaning, but unguarded youth, already too much expoſed to danger from inordinate affections, and the gaiety of vice, will of courſe be ſeduced rather than inſtructed. In all inſtances of this kind, the human mind is ſo far departed from the exact rule of right as to be pleaſed, yea delighted, with any thing that may ſeem to indulge her in her wantonneſs: ſo that every attempt to correct her by dry reaſoning will undoubtedly prove fruitleſs, ſo long as

it is only an appendage to a bad example favoured with ſucceſs. It is argued, that inſtances of proſperous vice are true copies of nature, and as ſuch they are warrantable; but to this it may be replied, theſe copies are taken when ſhe appears in her worſt light, and therefore ought not to be multiplied, but reduced. And to this it may be added, we have in the courſe of nature many inſtances, wherein ſin is evidently the inſtrument of the ſinner's puniſhment; or in which folly, if you chuſe to give it a ſofter name, is plainly productive of that diſappointment, anxiety, and trouble, which frequently wait upon the practitioners of it, and by which they are made not barely ridiculous, but actually ſufferers in ſuch degree as to aſcertain the ſincerity of their reformation. Were theſe to be ſelected, and ſet in a more perſpicuous view, the poet might find an opportunity to oppoſe the attacks, and to check the career of vice, with the combined forces of precept and example, without violating the laws of poetic juſtice, or expoſing himſelf to the cenſure of thoſe judges, who will always place religion at the head of the duties of life. In theſe caſes, the cauſe is confronted, and impleaded by its fatal conſequences; but, in the other, the fatal event can only be hinted in a barren deſcription; I mean a deſcription which will always prove barren to him, who, in the flow of mirth, cannot find room to entertain a ſerious thought; and eſpecially to him who doubts, or perhaps denies the truth of what is urged, looking upon the terrors of futurity as mere chimeras, purpoſely contrived to frighten old women and children.

In thoſe more valuable pieces, where vice is expoſed and cenſured, and virtue recommended in the ſtrongeſt terms, it is not unuſual for the meaning of the author to be frequently miſtaken, and the arguments he advances againſt one particular vice, have been underſtood as a recommendation of its oppoſite, perhaps as an approbation of ſome other as bad, or worſe than either of them. Cato is an inſtance of what I am now advancing. How often have we known it inferred from this piece, that its author was a favourer of ſuicide!

"What Cato did, and Addiſon approv'd,
Cannot be wrong,"

was a fatal maxim with one of his intimate but miſtaken friends. Yet, if we conſider, that this tragedy was purpoſely written to check the rage of civil diſcord, (then running high in this nation) if we allow that the author would not fail to introduce every argument, which might ſeem to favour his purpoſe, we may draw another and a quite oppoſite concluſion from it. Obſerve what the poet himſelf ſays:

"From hence let fierce contending nations know
What dire effects from civil diſcord flow."

And among the dire effects held up to view, the laſt and not the leaſt is,

"It robs the guilty world of Cato's life."

Hence we may, we muſt conclude, that this excellent moraliſt looked upon *ſuicide* as a crime ſo frightful in its appearance, ſo dreadful in its conſequences, and withal ſo ſhocking to human nature, that the bare mention of it was enough to deter a man from every practice that might lead to it.

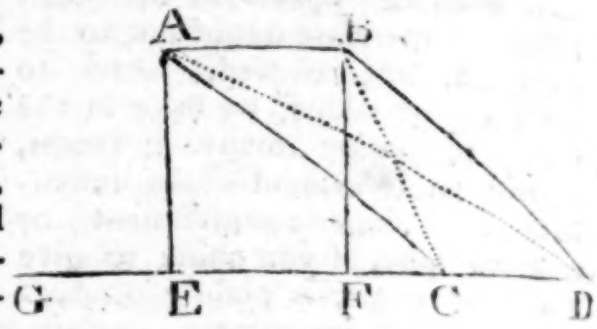
It is true, the fate of this celebrated writer may alſo be the fate of the greateſt divine, when his works are ſubjected to the cenſure of thoſe who have folly enough to enable them to make a mock of ſin; but if the moſt powerful reaſoning, the moſt preſſing expoſtulations, may be perverted and abuſed, how much ought every writer to beware how he publiſhes any thing more open and unguarded? How much, I ſay, ought he to beware, when he might fully inform himſelf, that the blood of the wretch, who periſheth through the negligence, and eſpecially through the falſe ſeducing arts of his teacher, will certainly be required at the hands of that teacher.

THEOPHILUS.

MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEMONSTRATION, *in Anſwer to the Queſtion, page* 88.



LET ABCD be the rhomboides, and let AE and BF be perpendicular upon DC, produced at pleaſure in G. Now, by varying the inclination of the rhomboides to the line DG, we vary the diſtance CE, the equal perpendiculars AE, BF, and the diagonals AD, BC. Put v = any variable diſtance CE, x = AD, y = BC, a = AB = EF = CD, and b = AC = BD. Then (per 47 E. 1) we have $\overline{AE}^2 = \overline{BF}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{EC}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{FC}^2 = \overline{AD}^2 - \overline{ED}^2$; that is $\overline{AE}^2 = b^2 - v^2 = y^2 - v^2 + 2av - a^2 = x^2 - v^2 - 2av - a^2$. Whence $y^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2av$, and $x^2 = b^2 + a^2 + 2av$. Therefore $x^2 + y^2 = 2b^2 + 2a^2$ = the ſum of the ſquares of the diagonals, let the inclination of the rhomboides to the line DG be what it will. Q. E. D.

NEW THEOREM PROPOSED.

THE product of two numbers is equal to the difference of the ſquares of their ſum and difference divided by 4. Required the demonſtration.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

THE Chains of Slavery. A Work wherein the clandeſtine and villainous Attempts of Princes to ruin Liberty are pointed out, and the dreadful Scenes of Diſſipation are diſcloſed. To which is prefixed, An Addreſs to the Electors of Great Britain, in order to draw their timely Attention to the Choice of proper Repreſentatives in the next Parliament. 4to. 12s. Almon.

This is truly a patriotic performance, by an intelligent and ſpirited writer. The prefatory addreſs to the electors contains many excellent ſentiments; part of which we ſhall inſert, for the entertainment and profit of our readers, and as a ſpecimen of the author's ſtyle and ſpirit.

" Gentlemen, the preſent parliament, by law, muſt ſoon expire; and no diſſolution was ever more earneſtly wiſhed for by an injured people. Your moſt ſacred rights have been flagrantly violated by your repreſentatives, your remonſtrances to the throne artfully rejected, yourſelves treated like a handful of diſaffected perſons, and your complaints ſilenced by purſuing the ſame conduct which raiſed them. Such is your condition, and if ſuch it continues, the little liberty which is left you muſt ſoon be extinguiſhed; but the time for redreſs is now approaching, and it is in your power to obtain that juſtice you have ſo many times craved in vain."

" On you alone, gentlemen, depends the care of ſecuring the freedom of parliament; and it is ſtill in your power to revive that auguſt aſſembly, which, in the laſt century, humbled the pride of a tyrant, and broke your fetters; but to effect this, how careful muſt you be in the choice of thoſe, into whoſe hands you ſhall truſt your authority!

" Reject boldly all who attempt to buy your votes: they are but mercenary ſuitors, who covet only to enlarge their fortune at the expence of their honour, and the intereſt of their country.

" Reject all who have any place at court, any employment in the diſpoſal of the great officers of the crown, any commiſſion which the king can improve. By men thus dependant, and of which the ſenate is chiefly compoſed at preſent, how can you hope to be repreſented with fidelity?

" Reject all who earneſtly mendicate your voice: there is no good to be expected from that quarter. If they had nothing at heart but the honour of ſerving the public, do you imagine that they would ſubmit to act ſuch a diſgraceful part? Thoſe humiliating intrigues

trigues are the tranſactions of vice, not of virtue. Merit, indeed, is fond of honourable diſtinctions; yet ſatisfied with proving worthy of them, it never debaſes itſelf to beg them, but waits till they are offered.

"Reject men of pompous titles: among them there is little knowledge and leſs virtue; nay, what have they of nobility but the name, the luxuries and the vices of it?

"Reject the inſolent opulent: in this claſs are not to be found the few virtues which are left to ſtock the nation.

"Reject young men: no confidence is to be placed in them. Wholly given up to pleaſure in this age of degeneracy — diſſipation, amuſements, and debauchery, are their only occupation; and, to ſupport the expenſive gaieties of the capital, they are ever ready to act with zeal in the intereſts of a miniſter. But ſuppoſing them not corrupt, they are but little acquainted with the national intereſt; beſides, naturally incapable of long continued attention, they are impatient of reſtraint, they would have nothing to do, but to give their votes, and cannot attend to what they call the dry buſineſs of the Houſe, and fulfil the duties of a good ſenator.

"Select for your repreſentatives men diſtinguiſhed by their ability, integrity, and love for their country; men verſed in the national affairs, men whom an independent fortune ſecures from the temptations of poverty, and a diſdain of ruinous pageantry from the allurements of ambition; men who have not been corrupted by the ſmiles of a court; men whoſe venerable mature age crowns a ſpotleſs life; men who have ever appeared zealous for the public cauſe, and have had in view only the welfare of their country, and the obſervance of the laws.

"Confine not your choice to the candidates who offer themſelves: invite men worthy of that truſt, wiſe men who deſire to be your repreſentatives, but cannot diſpute that honour with the rich without merit, who labour by bribes to force it out of your hands: do it in ſuch a manner, that for the pleaſure of ſerving their country, they ſhall have no occaſion to dread the ruin of their fortune, and ſcorn even to eat or drink at proſtituted tables.

"The utmoſt efforts will be exerted, as uſual, by the miniſtry to influence your choice. Are the alluring baits of corruption to triumph over your virtue? Is the Britiſh ſpirit ſo ſunk, that none durſt ſcorn to receive a bribe? When your great common intereſt ought to direct you, ſhall the ſelfiſh paſſions dare to raiſe their voice? Behold the diſmal ſcenes ariſing from neglect of national intereſt; behold your ſenators buſy in making, altering, and amending acts for ſecuring the property of their dogs, whilſt half of the ſubjects, lingering in miſery from the villainy of monopolizers, cry to them for bread; behold your country bleeding at the feet of a miniſter of the wounds ſhe has received."

"Gentlemen, with virtue and courage a people may ever maintain their liberty; but when once this ineſtimable treaſure is loſt, it is almoſt impoſſible to recover it; and it is very near being ſo, when electors ſet a price on their votes."

Every real friend to his country muſt ſincerely wiſh the electors to reduce thoſe judicious rules into practice, at the enſuing election of a new parliament.

The ſenſible writer then proceeds to collect into one point of view, the *various meaſures* planned by princes, and the multiplicity of *machines* to which they have had recourſe to ſap the foundations of liberty, and attain abſolute empire. He alſo brings into full ſight the *diſmal ſcenes* ever attendant on deſpotiſm. Scenes at once horrible and magnificent; wherein alternately appear peace, plenty, ſports, pomp, feſtivals, diſſentions, miſery, artifice, treachery, treaſons, baniſhments, conteſts, and carnage. It certainly is not by open attacks that princes firſt attempt to enſlave the people; they take their meaſures in ſecrecy, and have recourſe to craft: it is by ſlow but conſtant efforts, by changes almoſt imperceptible, by innovations, the conſequences of which are ſcarcely to be foreſeen.

The firſt attack ambitious princes and their miniſters make upon public liberty, we are told, is not the violating audaciouſly the laws, but the cauſing them to fall into oblivion. To chain the people, they begin by ſetting them aſleep. Adminiſtration is ſo mildly conducted, that it might be apprehended there is rather a deſign of extending liberty, than an intent of ruining it. Then they endeavour to amuſe the people by encouraging plays, and public diverſions and entertainments — and next ſeek to gain popularity by engaging manners, an affected condeſcenſion, apparent airs of goodneſs, and largeſſes and grants. Our author juſtly obſerves here, that "every grant of the prince to the people ought to be ſuſpected, unleſs conferred at the time of any ſudden calamity. The only method a prince, who has no deſigns upon liberty, can make uſe of to relieve his people, is the *leſſening of their taxes.*"

When the affections of the people are thus ſeduced, and given up to diſſipation, then the deſigning ambitious prince attempts to abaſe and corrupt them. Actors, muſicians, tumblers, puppet-players, and places allotted for entertainments, maſquerades, and debauchery, are patronized, that the public being hereby wholly engaged, may not pry into the conduct of adminiſtration, or become ſo effeminate as not to oppoſe. Luxury and gallantry are introduced, which produces a frivolous turn of mind, depreſſes whatever

whatever is of any concern, and duty is ſoon forgotten. "By concealing with flowers the chains which are prepared for us, they extinguiſh in our ſouls the ſenſe of liberty, and make us in love with ſervitude." Luxury not only enervates the mind, but nothing is better calculated to divide the people. Every one endeavours to attract notice, and become more conſpicuous than his neighbour, and riſe above the common level; hence envy, jealouſy, pride, hatred, and private intereſts. So the union of the members in the ſtate is deſtroyed. To cheriſh the people's avarice, a *ſpirit of gaming* is alſo countenanced and promoted by rulers. Then they ſet themſelves to get creatures, by promiſes, careſſes, ribbons, employments, and penſions, and there are too many proud of thoſe marks of conſideration, and ever ready to barter liberty and honour for money. Theſe exert themſelves to pleaſe the prince let him do right or wrong, with fawning addreſs they thank him for every thing; and join iſſue with him — in promoting ſervility — in turning virtuous men out of the few places they filled—in diſuniting the people both in religion and politics — in multiplying tools of power — in ſecuring ſuch from the ſword of juſtice — and in making innovations in the conſtitution. Then they proceed to diſarm the people, to eſtabliſh a ſtanding army and the means of paying it, ſecuring the military from civil power, and inſpiring the ſoldiers with contempt for the citizens. Then we ſee acts of power againſt law, and judgements of law againſt liberty. The tongue of the divine is alſo bought and employed to teach ſpeculative deſpotiſm, and bring the people to kiſs the rod of arbitrary power and tyranny with devotion. Power now advances by rapid ſteps towards deſpotiſm. The people are aſleep, diſunited, debaſed, diſpirited; if they remonſtrate, the anſwer is, "*Such is our good pleaſure.*" Their efforts are vain; the prince is all, and the nation nothing. Such are commonly the ſteps by which princes advance to *deſpotiſm*, and the author hath forcibly illuſtrated and proved his melancholy doctrine by numerous examples from ancient and modern hiſtory. "Thus liberty has the fate of all other human things: it yields to *time* which deſtroys every thing, to *vice* which corrupts every thing, to *ignorance* which confounds every thing, and to *force* which cruſhes every thing."

II. *A Speech intended to have been ſpoken on the Bill for altering the Charter of the Colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay.* 1s. Cadell.

The author of this ſpeech pleads, that he might juſtify his manner of publiſhing it by very great authorities. Some of the nobleſt pieces of eloquence the world poſſeſſes, were not ſpoken on the great occaſions they were intended to ſerve. The preſent performance doth not exhibit great rhetorical talents, but contains many uſeful truths and judicious arguments, which rulers in that important national affair ſeem to have overlooked or rejected. We ſhall lay before our readers a few extracts, to judge of the writer's manner and ſentiment.

"Let us reflect, that before theſe innovations (taxing the colonies) were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our anceſtors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourſelves. It was a happy idea, that made us firſt conſider them rather as inſtruments of commerce than as objects of government. It was wiſe and generous to give them the form and the ſpirit of our conſtitution; an aſſembly in which a greater equality of repreſentation has been preſerved than at home; and councils and governors, ſuch as were adapted to their ſituation, though they muſt be acknowledged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this Houſe, and the majeſty of the crown.

"But what is far more valuable than all the reſt, we gave them liberty. We allowed them to uſe their own judgment in the management of their own intereſt. The idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary, they have experienced our liberality on many public occaſions: we have given them bounties to encourage their induſtry, and have demanded no return but what every ſtate exacts from its colonies, the advantages of an excluſive commerce, and the regulations that are neceſſary to ſecure it. We made requiſitions to them on great occaſions, in the ſame manner as our princes formerly aſked benevolences of their ſubjects; and, as nothing was aſked but what was viſibly for the public good, it was always granted, and they ſometimes did more than we expected. The matter of right was neither diſputed, nor even conſidered. And let us not forget, that the people of New England were themſelves, during the laſt war, the moſt forward of all in the national cauſe; that every year we voted them a conſiderable ſum, in acknowledgment of their zeal and their ſervices; that in the preceding war, they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, by furniſhing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that, in times of peace, they alone have taken from us ſix times as much of our woollen manufactures, as the whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony, my lords, not only from the juſtice, but from the gratitude we owe them, have a right to be heard in their defence; and if their crimes are not of the moſt inexpiable kind, I could almoſt ſay, they have a right to be forgiven.

"But in the times we ſpeak of, our public intercourſe was carried on with eaſe and ſatisfaction. We regarded them as our friends

friends and fellow-citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They ſaw our power with pleaſure; for they conſidered it only as their protection. They inherited our laws, our language, and our cuſtoms; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our faſhions with a partiality, that ſecured our excluſive trade with them, more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the cuſtom-houſe. Had we ſuffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themſelves, their men of fortune, like the Weſt-Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country their place of education and reſort. For they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friends and anceſtors. They eſteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land of Canaan."

"Let me add farther, that to make any changes in their government, without their conſent, would be to tranſgreſs the wiſeſt rules of policy, and to wound our moſt important intereſts. As they increaſe in numbers and in riches, our comparative ſtrength muſt leſſen. In another age, when our power has begun to loſe ſomething of its ſuperiority, we ſhould be happy if we could ſupport our authority by mutual goodwill and the habit of commanding; but chiefly by thoſe original eſtabliſhments, which time and public honour might have rendered inviolable. Our poſterity will then have reaſon to lament, that they cannot avail themſelves of thoſe treaſures of public friendſhip and confidence which our fathers had wiſely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. 'Tis hard, 'tis cruel, beſides all our debts and taxes, and thoſe enormous expences which are multiplying upon us every year, to load our unhappy ſons with the hatred and curſes of North America. Indeed, my lords, we are treating poſterity very ſcurvily. We have mortgaged all the lands; we have cut down all the oaks; we are now trampling down the fences, rooting up the ſeedlings and ſamplers, and ruining all the reſources of another age. We ſhall ſend the next generation into the world, like the wretched heir of a worthleſs father, without money, credit, or friends; with a ſtripped, incumbered, and perhaps untenanted eſtate.

"Having ſpoke ſo largely againſt the principle of the bill, it is hardly neceſſary to enter into the merits of it. I ſhall only obſerve, that even if we had the conſent of the people to alter their government, it would be unwiſe to make ſuch alterations as theſe. To give the appointment of the governor and council to the crown, and the diſpoſal of all places, even of the judges, and with a power of removing them, to the governor, is evidently calculated with a view to form a ſtrong party in our favour. This I know has been done in other colonies; but ſtill this is opening a ſource of perpetual diſcord, where it is our intereſt always to agree. If we mean any thing by this eſtabliſhment, it is to ſupport the governor and the council againſt the people, *i. e.* to quarrel with our friends, that we may pleaſe their ſervants. This ſcheme of governing them by a party is not wiſely imagined; it is much too premature, and at all events muſt turn to our diſadvantage. If it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it ſucceeds, it will make us odious. It is our intereſt to take very little part in their domeſtic adminiſtration of government, but purely to watch over them for their good. We never gained ſo much by North America as when we let them govern themſelves, and were content to trade with them and to protect them. One would think, my lords, there was ſome ſtatute law, prohibiting us, under the ſevereſt penalties, to profit by experience."

"We ſeem not to be ſenſible of the high and important truſt which Providence has committed to our charge. The moſt precious remains of civil liberty, that the world can now boaſt of, are lodged in our hands; and God forbid that we ſhould violate ſo ſacred a depoſit. By enſlaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, the commerce, and the fortunes of both countries; but you extinguiſh the faireſt hopes, ſhut up the laſt aſylum of mankind. I think, my lords, without being weakly ſuperſtitious, that a good man may hope that heaven will take part againſt the execution of a plan which ſeems big, not only with miſchief, but impiety.

"Let us be content with the ſpoils and the deſtruction of the eaſt. If your lordſhips can ſee no impropriety in it, let the plunderer and the oppreſſor ſtill go free. But let not the love of liberty be the only crime you think worthy of puniſhment. I fear we ſhall ſoon make it a part of our natural character, to ruin every thing that has the misfortune to depend upon us.

"No nation has ever before contrived, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, without any war or public calamity (unleſs unwiſe meaſures may be ſo called) to deſtroy ſuch ample reſources of commerce, wealth and power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raiſed us to a ſtate of more honourable and more permanent greatneſs than the world has yet ſeen."

"But if the tendency of this bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them by influence and corruption; in the firſt place, my lords, this is not true government, but a ſophiſticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the ſpirit or virtue of the true: and then, as it tends to debaſe their ſpirits and corrupt their manners, to deſtroy all that is great and reſpectable in ſo conſiderable a part of the hu-

man ſpecies, and by degrees to gather them together with the reſt of the world, under the yoke of univerſal ſlavery; I think, for theſe reaſons, it is the duty of every wiſe man, of every honeſt man, and of every Engliſhman, by all lawful means, to oppoſe it."

III. *State Papers and Letters, addreſſed to William Carſtares, confidential Secretary to King William during the whole of his Reign; afterwards Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh. Relating to Public Affairs in Great Britain, but more particularly in Scotland, during the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne. To which is prefixed the life of Mr. Carſtares. Publiſhed from the Originals, by Joſeph M'Cormick, D. D. Miniſter at Preſton Pans.* 11. Strahan.

The utility of ſtate papers is univerſally acknowledged. Cotemporary hiſtorians are often not the moſt authentic, and actors in conſiderable ſcenes do not deſcribe them with the greateſt impartiality. Where tranſactions are recent, and of great importance, when they belong to times in which a nation is divided into political factions of repugnant principles, and purſuing different objects, there is no ſource of hiſtorical knowledge ſo genuine and ſure as that of ſtate papers. By theſe (if genuine, and not written and left on purpoſe to deceive poſterity, as ſometimes hath been the caſe) we diſcover the real views not only of individuals, but of parties; by theſe papers, we penetrate into ſecrets which were often concealed from ſuch as acted a conſiderable part in the conduct of affairs; and in the unreſerved freedom of private correſpondence, ſee ſtriking and peculiar features of characters break out, which in public were ſtudiouſly diſguiſed.

We expected much pleaſure in peruſing this collection of Mr. Carſtares's papers, and hoped that great light would have been thrown upon ſome intereſting, but hitherto dark parts of the reigns of K. William III. and Q. Anne—conſidering that gentleman's character and ſtation during this period. But, we were greatly diſappointed. The collection is very far from being intereſting; — few of the letters have any reference to the public tranſactions of the ſtate at large, and theſe contain nothing new. The affairs of Scotland are the *ſummum bonum*; and we were exceedingly fatigued and diſguſted to read ſuch a number of letters, filled with nothing but the tricks and private quarrels of the Scotch nobility, gentry, and clergy, and the jockeyſhip of parties to get the beſt places and penſions for themſelves and friends: each complaining of the other, ſerving their private intereſts, and preferring their own piques and animoſities to the intereſt and welfare of their country.

We have a few inſtances alſo of the care and addreſs of the Scotch courtiers to manage and carry their point in parliament; which have been too ſucceſsfully practiſed in our day. The earl of Argyle, in a letter dated Sept. 5, 1700, ſays, "Theſe ten days paſt, thoſe that are forward, of which but few have been very buſy, every one of us has taken our taſks. V. Seafield is gone north, I go to-morrow weſt, and the commiſſioner ſtays in town; and we have ſent ſeveral emiſſaries among the burrows in Fife and Angus, and thereabouts. Few of the barons can be brought to reaſon, though I muſt ſay, the method now taken has ſo good an aſpect, that I'm in good hopes. None is more forward than Lord Arbrucehill; nay, he is briſk and ſtout beyond his natural temper. Lord Ruthven begins to have his eyes opened, and ſome others; but I will not give you too good hopes, till I ſee a little farther. Some has *miniſters* ſet upon them, ſome their *wives*: ſome ſhall have *drawing plaiſters* that are ſick at heart; ſo that I am hopeful the fever will over one way or another. You cannot imagine how fooliſhly they manage their new addreſs; ſcarce any but a Jacobite has the handing them about; they cauſe all ſort of ſtuff and rabble ſign, or ſome body ſign for them: and all get titles, if it were a taylor, a cottar, nay, the meaneſt creature, ſchool-boys, what not." The duke of Queensberry alſo, in a letter Sept. 9, 1700, writes, "The *vacancy* in the ſeſſion, of which I wrote to you formerly, muſt by no means be filled up till after the parliament. There are a great many pretenders, and whoever gets it not will be diſobliged; and we muſt have time to ſee who deſerves it beſt, and are fitteſt for it. As to the *money* which ſeems neceſſary for the good of the king and the country's ſervice, after reflection, I am of opinion, that none ought to be remitted here; but that a thouſand pound ſhould be lodged, as ſoon as can be, in the bank of England, and their notes taken for it. There is no uſe for any known name in them, for they are payable to the bearer: ſo that a *fictitious*, or *any ſervant's name* is ſufficient. Let theſe notes be ſent to me hither. I have already laid out 500l. and I believe, in a ſhort time, I ſhall have occaſion to diſpoſe of the reſt. I do hope, that his majeſty's buſineſs may be done without putting him to any conſiderable expence; yet *more money* than what I now propoſe may poſſibly be neceſſary: but I ſhall be anſwerable that it ſhall not be ſquandered; and I ſhall be well aſſured of ſatisfactory returns, and doing things effectually before I part with any greater ſum of his majeſty's caſh. I would ſend you a particular account of the diſpoſal of this; but I do not think it fit, that the matter of *ſecret ſervice* be the ſubject of a letter that may fall into wrong hands; wherefore I forbear

forbear to do it till we meet, either here or at London."

The life of Mr. Carſtares is the moſt entertaining part of the volume; but this is very imperfect for want of materials; and ſome things are advanced without any authority, which may juſtly be queſtioned, particularly concerning the illuſtrious pair, Sidney and Ruſſell, and their connections with the unfortunate Argyle. There is an inſinuation againſt King William, which might have been ſpared. "In Mr. Carſtares's paper of deburſements, I find one ſum ſtated to a Capt. Wiſhart, who was maſter of the veſſel in which Lord Argyle went home, 'of whoſe honeſty and willingneſs to ſerve his highneſs I am fully aſſured.' This is the only evidence I have ever met with, that Monmouth and Argyle were countenanced in their undertaking by the prince of Orange. Here we have William giving money to the perſon who brought Argyle over, in order to aſſiſt the duke of Monmouth in his rebellion, at the very time when he is offering to James to come in perſon to extinguiſh that rebellion. The publiſher leaves it to political caſuiſts to ſolve this phænomenon."

If the publiſher of the life had ſtated the *particular time* when Carſtares gave the money to the captain, the ſolution would have been very eaſy; and the inſinuation is not candid, for there is no evidence to prove, that it was given with William's knowledge, in order to aſſiſt Monmouth's rebellion, as he terms it. However, Mr. Carſtares was a ſincere and zealous friend to both religious and civil liberty, and he lived in reputation and honour till Dec. 28, 1715. We ſhall cloſe this article with an account of his fortitude and ſufferings in the cauſe of liberty the latter end of the reign of Charles II.

"All his objections and remonſtrances being over-ruled by the majority of the privy-council, the public executioner was called upon to perform his inhuman office. A thumb-ſcrew had been prepared on purpoſe, of a particular conſtruction. Upon its being applied, Mr. Carſtares maintained ſuch a command of himſelf, that, whilſt the ſweat ſtreamed over his brow, and down his cheeks, with the agony he endured, he never betrayed the ſmalleſt inclination to depart from his firſt reſolution. The earl of Queenſberry was ſo affected, that, after telling the chancellor, that he ſaw the poor man would rather die than confeſs, he ſtepped out of the council, along with the duke of Hamilton, into another room, both of them being unable longer to witneſs the ſcene; whilſt the inhuman Perth ſat to the very laſt, without diſcovering the leaſt ſymptom of compaſſion for the ſufferer. On the contrary, when the executioner, by his expreſs order, was turning the ſcrew with ſuch violence, that Mr. Carſtares, in the extremity of his pain, cried out, that now he had ſqueezed the bones in pieces, the chancellor, in great indignation, told him, that, if he continued longer obſtinate, he hoped to ſee every bone of his body ſqueezed to pieces. At laſt, finding all their efforts by means of this machinery fruitleſs, after he had continued no leſs than an hour and an half under this painful operation, they found it neceſſary to have recourſe to a ſtill more intimidating ſpecies of torture. The executioner was ordered to produce the iron boots, and apply them to his legs; but happily for Mr. Carſtares, whoſe ſtrength was now almoſt exhauſted, the fellow, who was only admitted of late to his office, and a novice in his trade, after having attempted in vain to faſten them properly, was obliged to give it over; and the council adjourned for ſome weeks."—*Gracious Charles* II.

IV. *The Advantages of an Alliance with the Great Mogul. In which are conſidered three Points of the higheſt Importance to the Britiſh Nation. 1. The immediate Preſervation and future Proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company. 2. The legal Acquiſition of an immenſe Revenue to Great Britain. 3. The promoting of a vaſt Increaſe in the Exports of Britiſh Manufactures. By John Morriſon, Eſq. General and Commander in Chief of the Great Mogul's Forces, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majeſty George* III. 1s. Cadell.

In this pamphlet, the public have a conciſe, cheap, and perſpicuous account of the ſtate of India. Many regulations and particulars are pointed out alſo, which, if duly regarded by the higher powers, will be of great ſervice to the Eaſt-India company, and to the nation in general. As Mr. Morriſon is not acknowledged at our court in his character of ambaſſador, the propoſed treaty of alliance between GEORGE and SHAH ALLUM will come to nothing. Many worſe treaties, however, have been accepted and ratified than what is here offered. The advantages of Mr. Morriſon's arrangements ſeem to be clear, immediate, honourable, and great; and we wiſh the legiſlature and Eaſt-India company to pay good attention and reſpect to the contents of this pamphlet, if they do not to the writer of it, in his public character.

V. *The Subſtance of the Evidence delivered to a Committee of the Houſe of Commons by the Merchants and Traders of London, concerned in the Trade to Germany and Holland, and of the Dealers in foreign Linens, as ſummed up by Mr. Glover.* 1s. Wilkie.

Manly, judicious, ſpirited, polite. Mr. Glover hath clearly ſtated the cauſes of a decline in the Britiſh and Iriſh manufacture of linen, and of the numerous emigrations of people from the north; and fully proved, that neither one nor the other is imputable

to an increaſed import of foreign linens, or to any abuſe in thoſe imports. The nature, depth, and extent of the malady is here fully diſcloſed. A reſtleſs, intemperate, avaricious, rapacious ſpirit which prevailed in Scotland, diſtinguiſhed by a ſeries and variety of projects concerted without knowledge, and without ſyſtem, executed by raſhneſs, and ſupported by the pliant purſe of their neighbours, under the deluſion of a temporary but falſe capital. Stupendous undertakings in buildings, in the cultivation of remote iſlands, and in manufactures, were attempted by our northern brethren at an expence of ſums incredible, and yet the projectors had no capital of their own; immeaſurable quantities of *enchanted paper* were ſent up by them to their countrymen ſettled in the ſouth, which, by their magical tip of the pen called acceptance and indorſement, inſtantly converted this paper into money. Thus they abſolutely created millions of money out of nothing, till one link gave way, when the charm was diſſolved, and imaginary affluence changed to real want and diſtreſs. A general ſtagnation prevailed in every branch of trade, and credit withered at the root. Certainly, for a ſingle manufacture in that part of the iſland, where the evil took its riſe, to have eſcaped, would have been a wonder bordering upon prodigy. Mr. Glover hath ſhewn alſo the proper remedies to cure the diſtemper, and his evidence is worthy of the public regard.

VI. *Medical Memoirs of the General Diſpenſary in London for the Years* 1773 *and* 1774. *By John Coakley Lettſom, M. D. F. R. & A. S. S.* 8vo. 4s. Dilly.

The General Diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed in the year 1770, the deſign of which is to adminiſter advice and medicines to the poor, both at the Diſpenſary and at their own habitations. Theſe Memoirs contain the moſt remarkable caſes that fell under the author's obſervation during the above period, with a variety of reflections upon them.

In the firſt ſection the author confines himſelf to putrid fevers, and ſuch others as are ſimilar in their progreſs and event, particularly the gaol and nervous fevers. After relating the hiſtories of ſome of theſe, he introduces the following obſervations on the infection, which is the ſource of the gaol diſtemper, which we ſhall here quote for the entertainment of our readers.

"Having many patients in the ſucceeding hot months, I could not ſo minutely collect the circumſtances of thoſe I attended in putrid fevers; but the ſimilarity in moſt of them, with ſucceeding caſes, will compenſate for this defect. I would, however, remark upon the foregoing caſes, of what conſequence it is to the public, that the miſerable objects who are releaſed out of priſons, with their clothes loaded with contagion, ſhould be prevented from conveying it to other perſons. Without ſome precautions, no man is ſecure: not only the poor, with whom ſuch infected perſons aſſociate, are in danger, but thoſe likewiſe of higher ſtations, particularly magiſtrates, who frequently run the riſk of catching a fatal fever. It is not unuſual to meet theſe, our miſerable fellow-creatures, as ſoon as they are releaſed from their captivity, begging in the ſtreets for ſubſiſtance: if they are permitted to adopt this practice, no paſſenger is totally out of danger: if they are taken up as vagrants, and conveyed before a magiſtrate, he is liable to diſeaſe from the duties of his office: if they ſhould not be neceſſitated to petition for bread in the ſtreets, they convey the mortal poiſon to the boſoms of their wives; their aſſociates likewiſe ſeldom paſs with impunity, and their children, if grown up, are cut down in the prime of life.

"It muſt afford ſatisfaction to every benevolent individual to find, that the preſervation of health engages the legiſlature to interpoſe its ſalutary aid, in order to cut off the very ſources of contagion, and thereby effectually to obviate the communication of infection. How far the precautions, about to be adopted by parliament, may anſwer the purpoſes, time will evince. It is happy, indeed, that this contagion does not, in general, extend to any conſiderable diſtance, or riſe to any great height in the atmoſphere, at leaſt to retain its virulence; and therefore thoſe only that are connected with the ſick are the chief ſufferers. It appears, indeed, to remain in a concentrated ſtate on the ſurface of the body retaining it, and on the garments and ſubſtances which have been in vicinity to the diſeaſed, in the ſame manner as odours adhere to bodies in general.

"Hence the firſt means of prevention, which common ſenſe muſt ſuggeſt, will be, to have the old garments of all priſoners who are releaſed from confinement, previouſly burned, their bodies well waſhed, and then furniſhed with clean linen and new ſuits of clothes, at the expence of government, or of the pariſhes to which ſuch objects belong."

Were the ſame precautions adopted, the author obſerves, before any priſoner be admitted into court, they might ſecure both magiſtrates and jury from the danger of infection. He does not, however, depend upon theſe precautions alone, but introduces ſuch methods as have hitherto ſucceeded in ſecuring himſelf from infection, though he intimates that, previous to the uſe of ſuch precautions, he had often reaſon to ſuſpect his having received this infection into the habit, which was as often obviated.

The ſucceſsful method of treating theſe fevers is ſo novel, and at the ſame time ſo eaſy to attempt, that we recommend the peruſal

ruſal of it to the gentlemen of the faculty, whoſe ſucceſs we wiſh, for the ſake of our fellow-creatures, may prove equally certain; as, by the tables annexed to the eighth ſection, it appears, that out of one hundred and ninety-two patients in putrid fevers, eight only died.

VII. *A Treatiſe on Child-bed Fevers, and on the Methods of preventing them. Being a Supplement to the Books lately written on the Subject. To which are prefixed, Two Diſſertations, the one on the Brains and Nerves; the other on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and on different Kinds of Irritability. By Thomas Kirkland, M. D.* 4s. Baldwin.

The doctor informs us in an advertiſement, that this treatiſe was written in conſequence of a letter from Mr. White, ſurgeon to the Mancheſter Infirmary; and tho' not only this gentleman, but alſo Meſſ. Denman, Hulme, Leake, and others, have written excellently well upon the ſubject, in the light they conſidered it, yet as practice led him to ſee it in a different point of view, he thought it his duty to aſſiſt in diſcovering the *nature* and *cure* of thoſe diſorders which are the cauſes of child-bed fevers. There are many excellent obſervations on theſe fevers, on the means of cure, and on the methods of preventing them, in the treatiſe before us, and alſo a variety of caſes by way of illuſtration and proof. Doubtleſs, great care ſhould be taken not to confound different diſeaſes, otherwiſe there muſt be dangerous errors in practice. The modern doctrine which aſſerts, that the *puerperal fever* is a diſeaſe *ſui generis*, and that it always ariſes from the ſame cauſe, Dr. Kirkland diſapproves, and points out ſome inſtances in which it may be productive of ill conſequences. Upon the whole, the worthy author ſeems to have in view the advance of the ſcience of medicine, and the eaſe, comfort, and life of that ſex, whoſe ſufferings in child-bed deſerve particular attention.

VIII. *A Letter to Dr. Tucker on his Propoſal of a Separation between Great Britain and her American Colonies.* 1s. Becket.

There is an *anima medica* in the body politic, as well as in the natural body. Temperance is the ſupport of the latter, as ſome general wiſe regulations are of the former: a too ſedulous attention to minute circumſtances, not always fully comprehended, is hurtful to both. This writer thinks ſome late meaſures of adminiſtration to be the *empiriciſm* of politics, and the proceedings of government, with reſpect to America, to have been very reprehenſible. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſes Dean Tucker's propoſal of a ſeparation; and thinks it would be ruinous both to Great Britain and America. He is for no bungling temporary meaſures, and undoing to-day what was done yeſterday; but recommends the forming ſuch a conſtitution for the Britiſh empire, which, while it provided for the proper pre-eminence of Britain, might alſo preſerve the juſt rights of a free people in the provinces, and hand down the Britiſh empire as one compact body, with honour, ſtability, and ſafety to the lateſt poſterity. We would recommend this author, as he is cool, conſiderate, and candid, to look about for men capable of forming *ſuch a conſtitution*. Where will he find them? Or will the giving popery and French laws the ſanction of the ſtate, and ingrafting them into the code of the conſtitution, promote it?

IX. *An Anſwer to a Pamphlet, entitled, Conſiderations on the Propriety of requiring a Subſcription to Articles of Faith.* 1s. Rivington.

A ſpirited, ſhrewd performance. The author acknowledges that there are ſome things in the *articles* and *liturgy* of the church of England, which he would be glad to ſee amended, though he believes, not the ſame as the *petitioning clergy* would object to. He is a zealous advocate for ſubſcriptions as a qualification to preach in the church. In his arguments on this point, he is not ſo ſtrong as he is warm; but we think there is too much reaſon for his obſervation, that a clergyman's accepting of *benefices*, *dignities*, and a *biſhopric*, and on every new promotion repeating his ſubſcriptions and declarations, joining in the prayers of the church, and ſaying, in the face of the congregation, he believes what he doth not, and then pleads for his conduct, and remaining in the church, and riſing from one poſt to another, that it is, "that he may do more good, and perform a more acceptable ſervice to his maſter," is plainly in ſcripture language, "Let us do evil that good may come."

X. *The Ides of June. A Poem. To the Fair Sex.* 6d. Wilkie.

Good ſentiments, and tolerable poetry. The author thinks June to be a month of great temptation, and therefore endeavours to guard the fair ſex againſt it.

This month, ah! dare not Love's fond tales to hear,
Tho' ſweet the flatt'ry to a damſel's ear;
This month, ah! dare not meet a lover's eye,
Though in the ſweeteſt metaphor he die:
Ah! dare not now the flow'ry fields pervade,
Trace the meand'ring ſtream, or pierce the woodland ſhade.
Low in the flowers ſpeckled ſerpents hide,
And vexful inſects ſwarm the river's ſide:
Theſe artful tempt to the protecting ſhade,
Where paſſion's foils betray, and honours crack'd are laid.
So, my *good girls*, beware the *ides of June*.

To pay the Muſe (ah! take it not amiſs)
I aſk the yearly tribute of a kiſs.

XI.

XI. *The Juſtice of God in the Damnation of a Sinner. A Sermon on Rom.* iii. 19. *By the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, M. A. late Preſident of New Jerſey College, &c. Reviſed and corrected by C. Decoetlogon, M. A.* 6d. Buckland.

Good ſound Calviniſm; imported from America for the uſe of the Lock-chapel.

XII. *A Sermon compoſed in three Hours, preached at W—n, in the Dioceſe of Winchester.* 1s. Kearſley.

Few readers of it, but will think *three minutes* peruſal to be ſufficient.

Publications this Month, beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

AN Argument in Defence of the excluſive Right of the Colonies to tax themſelves, with a Review of the Laws of England relative to Repreſentation and Taxation. 2s. 6d. Brotherton.

HISTORICAL.

The Grecian Hiſtory, from the earlieſt State to the Death of Alexander the Great. By Dr. Goldſmith. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Rivington.

An Account of the European Settlements in North America. 2 vols. 8vo. 8s. Dodſley.

LAW.

A Treatiſe on Fines; containing their Nature, Antiquity and Definition, by ancient Authors. And alſo in what Courts, and upon what Writs, Fines may be levied. Of taking them by Writ of Dedimus Poteſtatem. The Statutes relating to Fines, &c. By James Chetwynd, Eſq. late of the Middle Temple. Tovey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Origin of Language; to which are annexed three Diſſertations on the Greek Language. Volume II. 6s. 6d. Cadell.

Philoſophical and critical Obſervations on the Nature, Characters, and various Species of Compoſition. By John Ogilvie, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinſon.

An Eſſay on Genius. By Alexander Gerrard, D. D. Profeſſor of Divinity in King's-College, Aberdeen. 5s. Cadell.

A Treatiſe on Education. In which the general Method purſued in the public Inſtitutions of Europe, and particularly in thoſe of England, that of Milton, Locke, Rouſſeau, and Helvetius, are conſidered, and a more practicable and uſeful one propoſed. By David Williams, 3s. Dilly.

The Works of George Lord Lyttelton; formerly printed ſeparately, and now firſt collected together; with ſome other Pieces never before printed, furniſhed by the preſent Lord, and William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq. Publiſhed by George Edward Aylcough, Eſq. 12s. Dodſley.

The Old Teſtament, Engliſh and Hebrew, oppoſite each other, with Remarks critical and grammatical on the Hebrew, and Corrections of the Engliſh. By Anſelm Bayly, LL.D. Subdean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s. Davis.

A Practical Eſſay on a Cement and artificial Stone, juſtly ſuppoſed to be that of the Greeks and Romans, lately rediſcovered. By Monſ. Loriot. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

The Speech of a Scots Weaver. Dedicated to Richard Glover, Eſq. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.

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Edward. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Davies.

The Pleaſures of Retirement preferable to the Joys of Diſſipation, exemplified in the Life and Adventures of the Count De B—. By a Lady. 3s. Wilkie.

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Odes. By Bradſhaw Galliard, Eſq. 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

Infancy. A Poem. Book the Firſt. By Hugh Downman, M. D. 1s. Kearſly.

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Political Arithmetic: or, Obſervations on the preſent State of Great-Britain and Ireland.

THE BRAE

A favourite Scotch Song, fi

Se

Moderato.

tr.

One

Evening re - clin'd to dif - - co - ver his

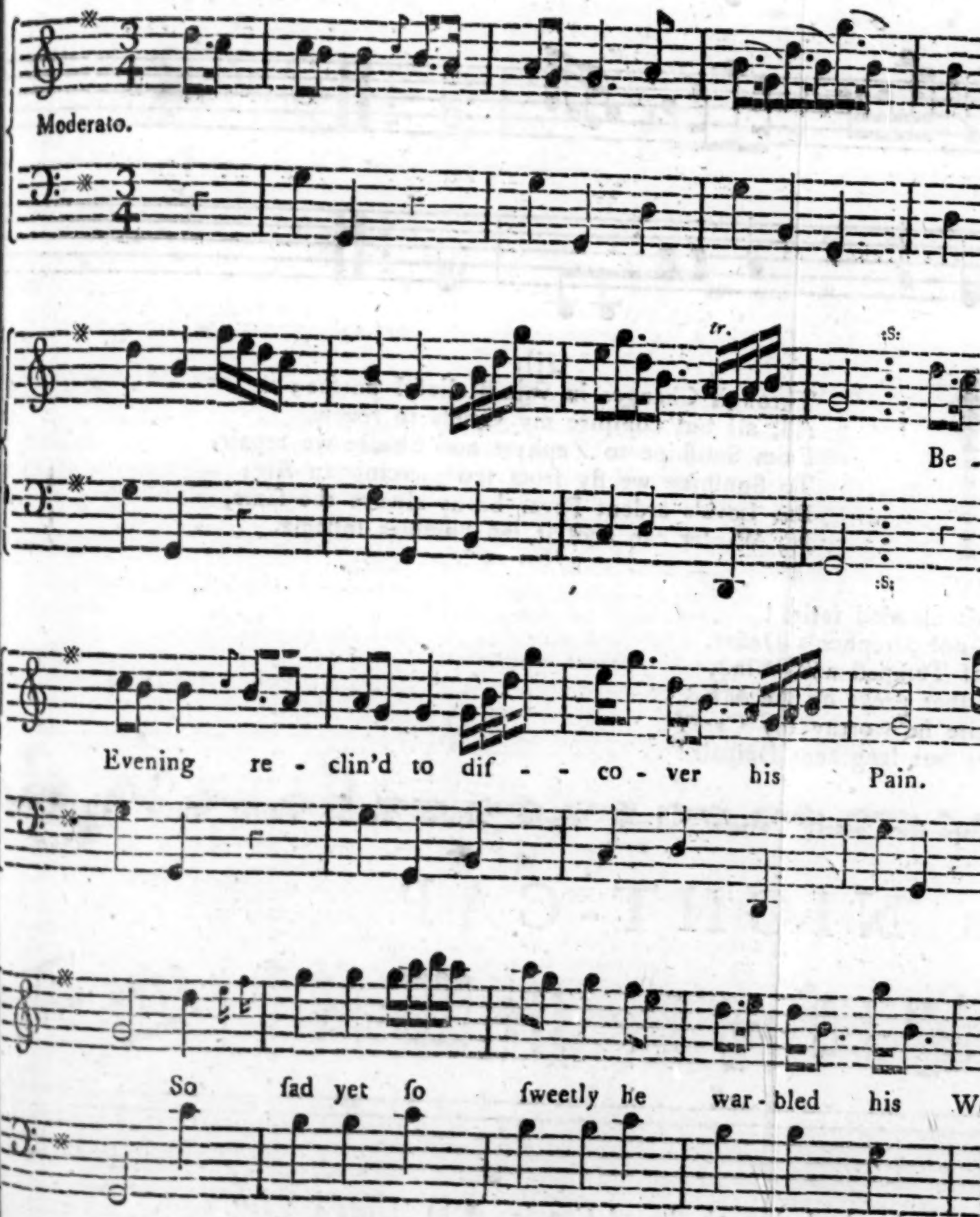
So ſad yet ſo ſweetly he war - s to

flow ;

THE BRAES OF

A favourite Scotch Song, ſung by

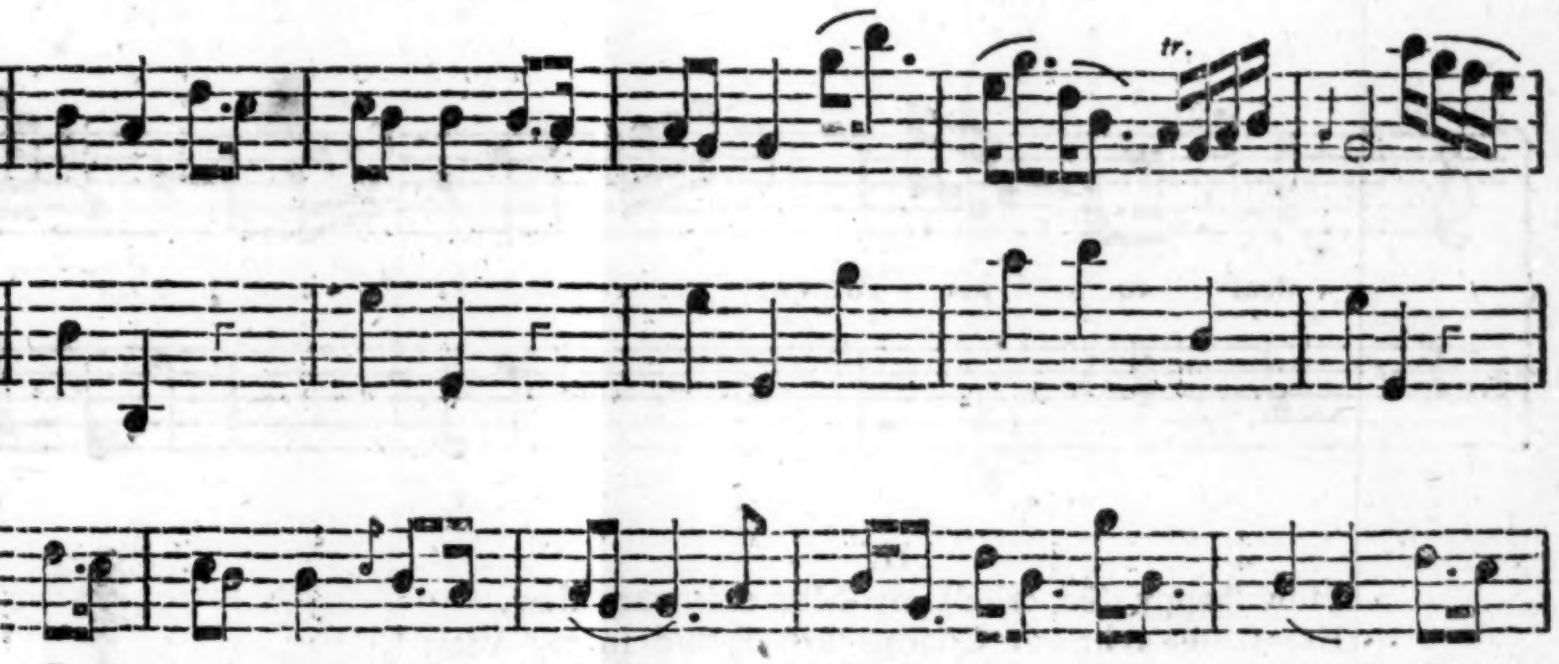
Set by Mr



OF BALLADINE.

by Mrs. HUDSON at VAUXHALL.

Mr. HOOK.



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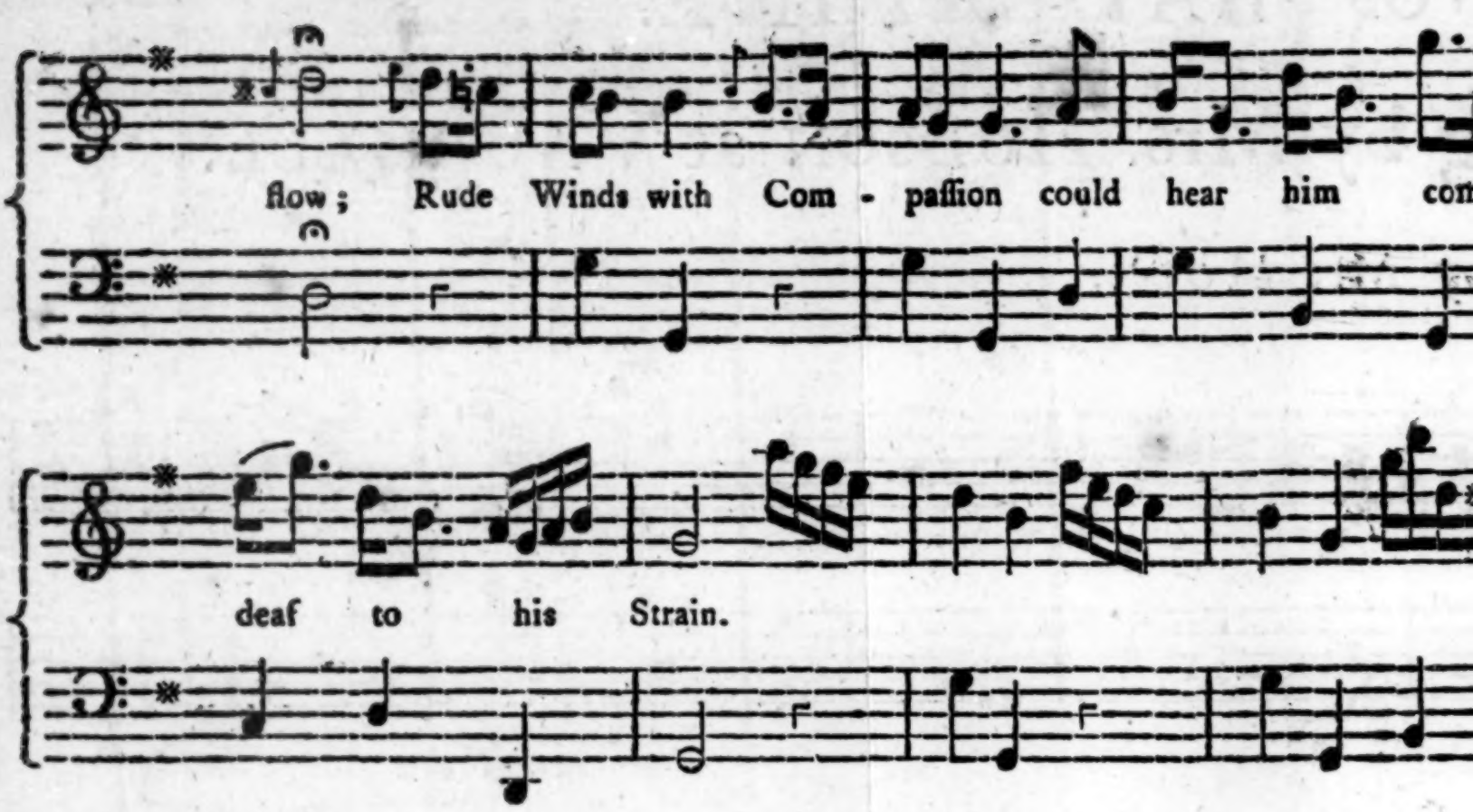


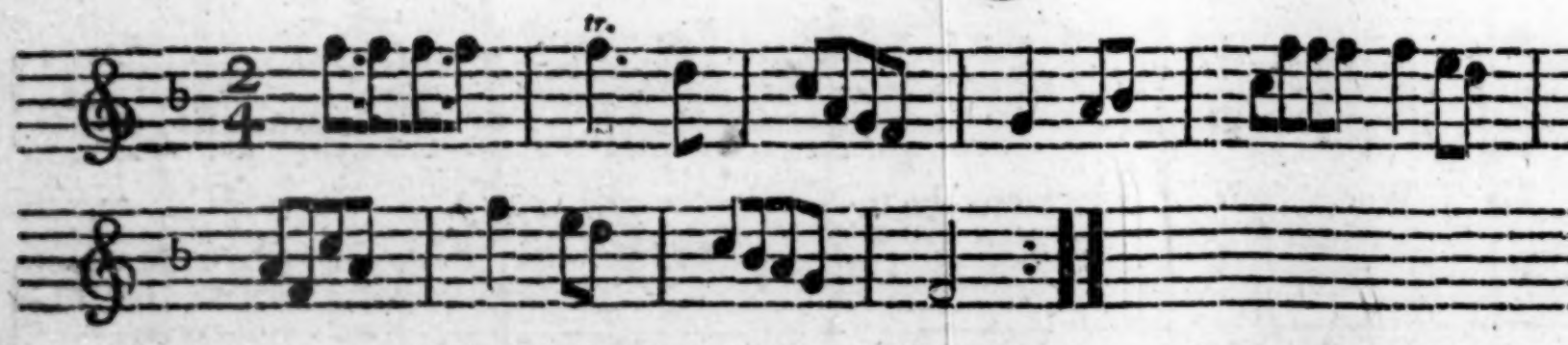
II.

How happy (he cried) my Moments once flew,
Ere Chloe's bright Charms firſt flaſh'd in my View!
Thoſe Eyes then with Pleaſure the Dawn could ſurvey,
Nor ſmil'd the fair Morning more chearful than they!
Now Scenes of Diſtreſs pleaſe only my Sight,
I'm tortur'd in Pleaſure, and languiſh in Light!

IV.

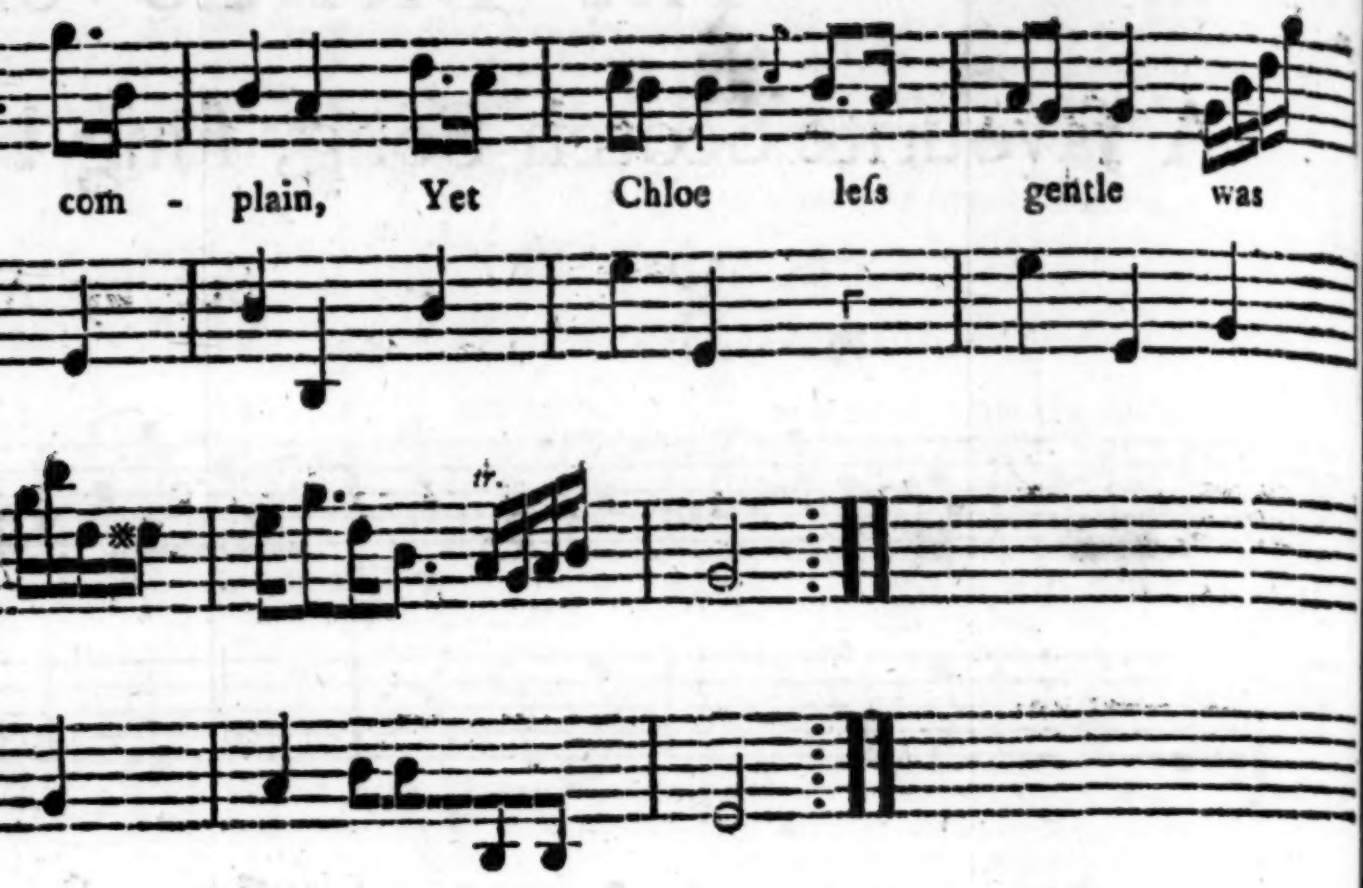
But ſee the pale Moon all clouded
The Breezes grow cool—not Strepl
I fly from the Dangers of Tempeſt
Yet nouriſh the Madneſs that preys
Ah, Wretch, how can Life be wor
To lengthen its Moments but leng

THE QUEEN'S N



Hands all four acroſs, and back again; croſs over one Couple; l

ontinued.



III.

Through Changes in vain Relief I purſue;
All, all but conſpire my Griefs to renew.
From Sunſhine to Zephyrs and Shades we repair,
To Sunſhine we fly from too piercing an Air;
But Love's ardent Fever burns always the ſame,
No Winter can cool it, no Summer inflame.

clouded retire!
t Strephon's Deſire.
Tempeſt and Wind,
at preys on the Mind.
be worthy thy Care?
ut lengthens Deſpair!

NIGHT-CAP.

uple; lead through the 3d Couple; right Hands and left.

land. Containing, amo
Examination of the
The Emigrations from
land; their Cauſes,
poor Laws relative to
now depending in Parl
of Corn and Proviſions
Population. Abolition
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Eſq. 5s. 3d. Nicoll.

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effectual Proviſion for
the Province of Quebe

A Letter, humbly
ruſal and Conſideration
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Baldwin.

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into public Errors,
Illuſtrated by, and eſt
and Remarks extracte
Authors, ancient and
Dilly.

RELIG

Thoughts upon Suici
dreſſed to all who be
lation. By a Clergyma
England. 1s. Deveulle.

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Moral, and Divine Law
and explain certain Op
of Hobbes, Locke, Mo
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Moral Diſcourſes on
important Subjects. By T
Vicar of Weaverham, C
12s. Cadell.

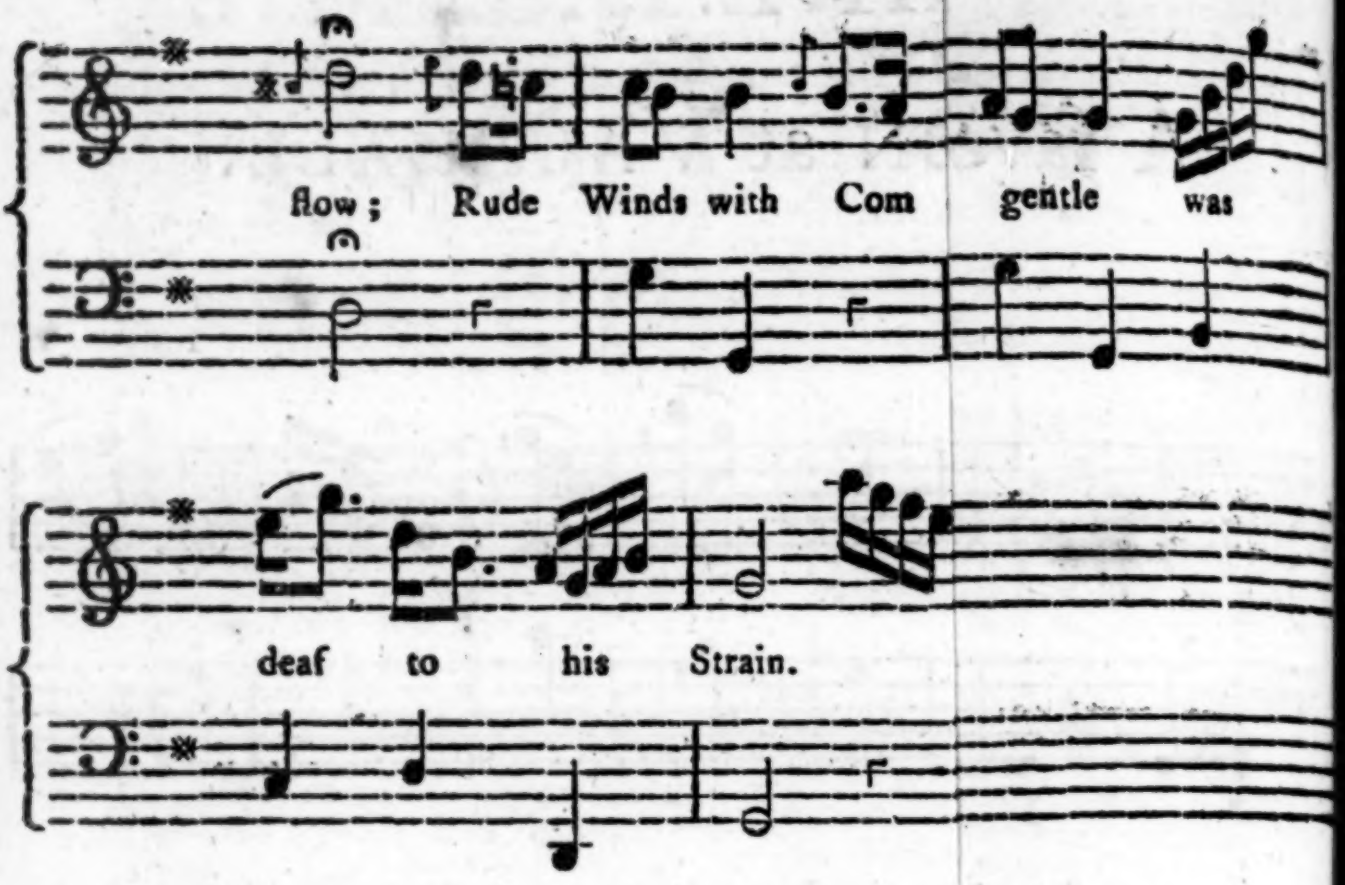
A Letter to the mo
Archbiſhop of Canter
Oppoſition to any furth
Johnſon.

POE

To the Editor of the

SIR,

I Send you a ſmall p
Dr. *Goldſmith*, wh
publiſhed, and which
been totally loſt had I
intended it as a ſong in
Hardcaſtle, in his adm
ſteps to conquer; but
Mrs. *Bulkeley* who play
ſing. He ſung it himſ
panies very agreeably.
Iriſh air, called *The Hum*
to which, he told me,
ficult to adapt words; b
happily in theſe few lin
the tune, and was fond
good as to give me th



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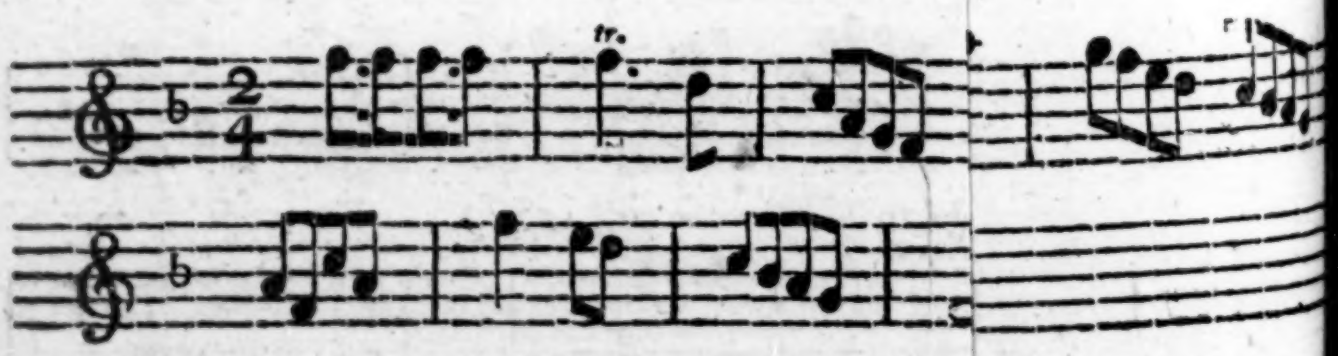

Hands all four acroſs, and ba eft.

land. Containing, among other Subjects, an Examination of the Linen Manufactures. The Emigrations from Scotland and Ireland; their Causes, Remedies, &c. The poor Laws relative to Settlements, and Bill now depending in Parliament. The Prices of Corn and Provisions. Inclosures, Farms, Population. Abolition of Tythes, and Plans of the Tythe Committee. By Arthur Young, Esq. 5s. 3d. Nicoll.

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Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England. Including among other Particulars: 1. A brief Account of eminent Persons, famous for their Adoption of that System, both before and since the Reformation; more especially of our English Reformers, Martyrs, Prelates and Universities; with Specimens of their Testimonies. 2. A View of the Rise and Progress of Arminianism in England, under the Patronage of Archbishop Laud, and a complete Index to the whole Work. By Augustus Toplady, A. B. 2. Vols. 8vo. Keith.

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Sermons on Primitive Christianity, Church Fellowship, &c. By Charles Case, M. A. 3s. Johnson.

Sermons chiefly upon Religious Hypocrisy. By the Author of the Essays on Public Worship, &c. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. Payne.

Eighteen Sermons on important Subjects. By Matthew Horbery, D. D. late Fellow of Magdalen-College, Rector of Stanlake, Oxfordshire, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield. Published from the original Manuscripts, by Jeoffry Snelson, M. A. Vicar of Hanbury, Staffordshire. 5s. Rivington.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Guardians of the Asylum for Female Orphans, in the Chapel of the said Charity, on Thursday the 19th of May, 1774, by the Rev. George Horne, D. D. President of Magdalen College, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. 1s.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To the Editor of the London Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you a small production of the late Dr. *Goldsmith*, which has never been published, and which might perhaps have been totally lost had I not secured it. He intended it as a song in the character of Miss *Hardcastle*, in his admirable comedy, *She stoops to conquer*; but it was left out, as Mrs. *Bulkeley* who played the part did not sing. He sung it himself in private companies very agreeably. The tune is a pretty Irish air, called *The Humours of Balamagairy*, to which, he told me, he found it very difficult to adapt words; but he has succeeded happily in these few lines. As I could sing the tune, and was fond of them, he was so good as to give me them about a year ago, just as I was leaving London, and bidding him adieu for that season, little apprehending that it was a last farewell. I preserve this little relick in his own hand-writing with an affectionate care. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JAMES BOSWELL.

SONG *by Dr.* GOLDSMITH.

AH me! when shall I marry me?
Lovers are plenty; but fail to relieve me.
He, fond youth, that could carry me,
Offers to love, but means to deceive me.

But I will rally and combat the ruiner:
Not a look, not a smile, shall my passion discover.
She that gives all to the false one pursuing her,
Makes but a penitent, loses a lover.

For

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A BOSTON EPIGRAM.

To the MINISTRY.

YOU'VE ſent a rod to Maſſachuſet,
Thinking th' Americans will buſs it;
But much I fear, for Britain's ſake,
That this ſame rod may prove a ſnake.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

EPIGRAM

On the BANKS *and* PAPER CREDIT *of* SCOTLAND.

TO tell us why banks thus in *Scotland* obtain,
Requires not the head of a *Newton* or *Napier*.
Without calculation, the matter's quite plain:
Where there's plenty of *rags* you'll have plenty of *paper*.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

IMITATION *des* METAMORPHOSES D'OVIDE.

En vers libres, héroïques, & burleſques.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Reproduction des Animaux. — APOLLON victorieux du Serpent PYTHON.

Cætera diverſis, &c. v. 416.

LA terre produiſit différents animaux,
En forme, en qualités, tout-à-fait inégaux.
On vit éclorre inſectes, volatiles,
Une infinité de reptiles:
Les germes ſi long tems ſous la boue étouffés,
Etant, par le ſoleil, peu à peu rechauffés,
Par dégrés ſe développerent,
Et, ſous certaine forme, enfin ſe remontrerent,
Par un effet tout auſſi naturel
Que le fœtus ſort du ſein maternel,
Où quoiqu'il fut neuf mois animé, plein de vie,
Sa petite ſubſtance étoit enſévelie:
Ainſi que dans les champs par le Nil engraiſſés,
Enſuite par lui délaiſſés,
De nouveaux rayons de lumiere
Rechauffant le limon entaſſé ſur la terre,
Le laboureur rempli d'étonnement,
Découvre, preſque à tout moment,
Des animaux de différente eſpece,
Quelqu'un entier, quelqu'autre en piece;
L'un pret à naitre, et l'autre déja né,
Et, quelquefois, il eſt fort etonné,
Voyant d'un corps mouvoir une partie,
Tandis que l'autre eſt terreſtre, et ſans vie.
Pour éclaircir, un peu, cette difficulté,
La chaleur et l'humidité
Furent, de tout tems, les deux cauſes
Productrices de toutes choſes;
Car, juſques à certains degrés,
Si le chaud et le froid ſe trouvent tempérés,
Ils font germer toute ſémence,
Comme on vit par expérience:
Ainſi, quoique les eaux ſoient contraires aux feux,
Pour la production ils s'accordent entre eux;
Et, ce qui doit ſembler etrange,
Il eſt certain que leur mêlange
Doit exciter une altercation,
Principe ſur de génération.
Mais, ſans autre digreſſion,
Revenons au déluge; après que la lumiere
Eut ſéché le limon qui barbouilloit la terre,
Elle enfanta grand nombre d'animaux
De toute eſpece, anciens et nouveaux.
Pour toi, Python, en te mettant au monde,
Elle ſentit une douleur profonde,
Monſtre, juſqu'alors inconnu,
Tel qu'on n'en avoit jamais vu,
Qui couvrois, de ton corps, le bas de la montagne,
Et même t'étendois, au loin, dans la campagne;
Mais Phœbus, qui, dans ſes plaiſirs badins,
N'avoit chaſſé que des chevreuils, des daims,
Fit preuve, alors, de ſon courage,
En perçant ce monſtre ſauvage;
Et, même épuiſant ſon carquois,
Il fit, par plus de mille endroits,
Couler ſon ſang auſſi noir que la poix.
Après cette inſigne victoire,
Pour perpétuer la mémoire
D'une action qui lui fit tant de gloire,
Il fit célébrer, nous dit on,
Des jeux ſacrés, qui, du nom de Python,
S'appelloient Pythiens: là toute la jeuneſſe
Pouvoit venir ſignaler ſon addreſſe
A combattre à la lutte, à conduire un chariot,
Et le jeune vainqueur recevoit, auſſitôt,
Une couronne, où de chêne, où de lierre,
Où de quelque branche ordinaire;
Comme on n'avoit encor jamais vu de laurier,
Phœbus ceignoit ſon front de palme ou d'olivier.

NIVET DESBRIERES,
Bachelier en droit de l'Univerſité d'Orléans.

(To be continued.)

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1774.

Written by William Whitehead, *Eſq. Poet Laureat, and performed at* St. James's.

HARK!—or does the Muſe's ear
Form the ſounds, ſhe longs to hear?—
Hark! from yonder weſtern main,
O'er the white wave echoing far,
Vows of duty ſwell the ſtrain,
And drown the notes of war.
The prodigal again returns,
And on his parent's neck reclines:
With honeſt ſhame his boſom burns,
And in his eye affection ſhines,

Shine

Shines thro' tears, at once that prove
Grief and joy, and filial love.

II.

Diſcord, ſtop that raven voice,
Leſt the nations round rejoice.
Tell it not on Gallia's plain,
Tell it not on Ebro's ſtream,
Tho' but tranſient be the pain
Like ſome deluſive dream:
For ſoon ſhall reaſon, calm, and ſage,
Detect each vile ſeducer's wiles,
Shall ſooth to peace miſtaken rage,
And all be harmony, and ſmiles;
Smiles repentant, ſuch as prove
Grief and joy, and filial love.

III.

O prophetic be the Muſe!
May her monitory flame
Wake the ſoul to noble views,
And point the path to genuine fame!
Juſt ſubjection, mild commands,
Mutual intereſt, mutual love,
Form indiſſoluble bands,
Like the golden chain of Jove.
Cloſely may they all unite!
—And ſee, a gleam of luſtre breaks
From the ſhades of envious night—
—And hark, 'tis more than fancy ſpeaks—
They bow, they yield, they join the choral lay,
And hail, with us, our monarch's natal day.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON BROXTON GROVE,

A Country Seat near CHESTER.

TO yon ambroſial grove repair,
With joy and rapture haſte away;
Fly fond Ambition's anxious care,
Serener joys of life ſurvey.

Ye ſilken ſons of Luxury,
By Folly be no longer led;
Nor Nature's genuine charms paſs by,
To rural ſcenes of pleaſure dead.

Here Contemplation brings delight,
Exalts the mind with noble views,
Muſing on Wiſdom infinite,
In wonder's maze our thought we loſe.

O baniſh e'er Pride's baneful crime,
Grandeur with pomp the mind enſlaves,
Buries the choiceſt hours of time
With crowds of ſycophants and knaves.

Then to my peaceful villa come,
Forſake the buſy noiſy town;
My flow'rs are open'd into bloom,
My oaks to ſhady branches grown.

Here 'tis the ſongſters of the air
Proclaim, in ſoft melodious ſtrains,
A Father's providential care,
Whoſe goodneſs crowns the fertile plains.

The cloud-topt hill, the green-wood glade,
The hollow'd rock o'erſpread with flowers,
Theſe are for whiſpering lovers made,
And here they ſpend the pleaſing hours.

June, 1774.

The ſwains now reap the fruitful ſoil,
The neighb'ring woods their ſongs reſound,
Gay mirth and humour eaſe their toil,
Till all their harveſt hopes are crown'd.

Chorus of Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes.

O come then away,
'Tis the ſweet month of May;
Life's ſummer will quickly be over:
With peace and content,
Let ſpring-time be ſpent,
And merrily all live in clover.

Brazen-Noſe Coll. Oxon. E. H.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

EPITAPH *on a* FAITHFUL SERVANT.

SHOULD full-blown Pride in taunting accent ſay,
"What mighty deeds have dignify'd this clay?
"Or was he rich in fortune or in blood?"
Ah, he was more, much more, for he was good!
His life in ſervice and obedience ſpent,
He gain'd not riches, but he gain'd content,
Whilſt o'er himſelf he kept a ſtrict controul,
And heap'd up treaſures that enrich the ſoul.
Of temp'rance try'd, an ever-ready hand,
A yielding nature pliant to command;
Yet firm in morals, reſolutely juſt,
Of ſofteſt manners, but a rock in truſt.
His ſenſe was plain, nor yet his converſe rude,
A feeling heart that teem'd with gratitude.
For this thy kindred mourn thy early doom;
Thy maſter lov'd thee, and inſcribes thy tomb.
Go, take thy wages now, by heav'n's decree,
Where ſervice is eternal liberty.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

VERSES *written by a young Gentleman on one of his Intimates leaving School.*

O, In what equal words ſhall be expreſt,
The mighty purpoſe of my lab'ring breaſt!
A breaſt that friendſhip's ſacred ardour warms,
That love enraptures, and that muſic charms.
Aonian nymphs! to you it does belong
To warm the bard, and regulate the ſong.
Inflam'd by you, in gloomy ſtrains I ſing,
Tuneful in grief, and touch the plaintive ſtring.
He's fled, in whom the rays of friendſhip ſhone,
In whom the gen'rous and the juſt was known.
While he was preſent, Love diffus'd his ſway,
And all was pleaſure and unbounded joy:
In him, with radiant beams united met
Engaging ſweetneſs and obliging wit:
Aided by virtue, and by reaſon rul'd,
By candour temper'd, and by judgment cool'd;
His mind enrich'd with all that could commend,
Or ſpeak him lovely to his mourning friend.

Oft I with him have trac'd the verdant plain,
Where regal Avon rolls his winding train,
Or where the ſportive zephyrs gently play'd,
And living breezes bruſh'd th' uncertain ſhade;
The meadows bloom'd beneath his eaſy tread,
And gladden'd Nature rais'd her languid head,
While bounteous Flora deck'd the chequer'd ſcene
With gorgeous yellow, and the vivid green.
With purer luſtre Phœbus ting'd the ſky,
And brighter proſpects fix'd the roving eye.
How charms the ſcene! how melts the ſoften'd will!
Enliv'ning raptures urge the willing quill;
The golden hours then danc'd themſelves away,
Loaded with bliſs, and prodigal of joy.
Exalted joy! but, ah, that joy is flown!
Mourn, ye young meadows, ye the friend have known.
'Twas he could charm you with unrival'd ſong,
For on his lips eternal muſic hung.
Ye ſilver fountains bubbling o'er the glades,
Ye cool receſſes, and embow'ring ſhades,
Lament, for now no more his charming theme
Joins your ſoft murmurs and withholds the ſtream.
No more his feet depreſs theſe humble plains,
Nor bending vallies liſten to his ſtrains.
His notes no more the balmy breezes bear
In gentle triumph thro' the ſoften'd air.
For he to diſtant ſands has wing'd his flight,
And a long ſpace forbids my lab'ring ſight.
The friend is fled, now deſtitute I rove,
With drooping thought, and hail the conſcious grove.
Nor there, alas! his op'ning breaſt I find,
To take the puſhing burden from my mind.
No more to me he lives — — — —
No more I hear with pleaſure and ſurpriſe,
His learned dictions, and by them grow wiſe.
And, oh! no more where flow'ry fields extend,
We walk, or where the ſpiry groves aſcend;
Where rolls great Avon, and with generous pride
Unlocks his treaſures to enrich the tide.
But, penſive Muſe, reduce the wand'ring lay,
Revolving ſuns will bring the joyful day,
When my complaints ſhall know a happier end,
And I again behold my much-lov'd friend:
Then ſhall my ſoul rejoice thro' all her pow'rs,
And joy triumphant ride the winged hours.
But, ah! the winged hours too faſt will fly,
Outſtrip my pleaſures, and diſmount my joy:
Too ſoon they will command his quick return,
Excite my grief afreſh, and bid me mourn.
"How ſhort is earthly bliſs! and all is here,
"One lazy round of diſcontent and care."

ALPHENOR.

The FREE-THINKER'S FAITH.

AN Eſquire born, a Templar bred,
The Bible I have never read.
Your biſhops, down from Paul to Grindal,
Are aſſes all to Hobbes and Tindal:
Toland's and Woolſton's words are better
Than any teſtimonial letter:
My reaſon to my will ſubſides,
And then my paſſions are my guides.
Let Conybeare or Sherlock write
With Leland for the goſpel light;
Such books as theirs I never handle,
The law of Nature is my candle.
The law, which moſt my temper ſuits,
I claim in common with the brutes;
The law of whoring, eating, drinking,
The juſt reſult of fair free-thinking.
True Britiſh liberty, in my ſenſe,
Is but another word for licence;
For, tho' the clergy would corrupt us,
Poſt mortem nulla eſt voluptas.
And with this thought my heart I cheriſh,
Proud man is like the beaſts that periſh.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

ON Monday evening a machine for going without horſes, invented by Mr. Moore, of Cheapſide, on a new conſtruction, went through the Strand. It conſiſts of a wooden chair placed upon iron ſupporters, and which was puſhed forward with great velocity by the quick working of a man's feet upon ſome iron ſprings placed immediately behind it. It is ſo contrived as to be turned at pleaſure, and with eaſe, and goes with amazing ſpeed.

FRIDAY 3.

Yeſterday came on in the Houſe of Lords the firſt reading of the bill for relief of booksellers and others, by veſting the copies of printed books in the purchaſers of ſuch copies from authors or their aſſigns, for a time therein to be limited; when Lord Denbigh got up and ſpoke greatly againſt the bill, ſaid it was nothing elſe but encouraging a monopoly, and therefore he ſhould move, that the firſt reading of the bill be put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton anſwered him, and went through all the objections that were ſtarted by his lordſhip: he ſaid, that this bill was not to repeal that deciſion which

the Houſe had come to, but to relieve men who had laid out about 600,000l. in copy-right ſince the year 1769. The lord chancellor then got up, anſwered him, and entered fully into the arguments made uſe of by his lordſhip: he ſtated ſeveral caſes relative to the injunctions in the court of Chancery, and concluded for the bill being put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton then got up, and replied to the chancellor. Lord Camden then roſe, and ſpoke for ſome time againſt the bill: he ſaid, that if the bill had ſtated what particular ſet of men had been injured, and what loſs they had ſuſtained, they might have had ſome favour ſhewn them; but in the preſent ſtate they could have none. He ſtated many objections to the bill, and concluded with hoping that their lordſhips would reject the bill. After about an hour's debate, the queſtion was put, for putting it off for two months, when the Houſe divided, contents 21, not contents 11. The bill is therefore thrown out, after all the expence and trouble that the bookſellers have been at. Lord Mansfield did not attend the Houſe of Peers upon the occaſion.

WEDNESDAY 8.

Laſt night's Gazette contains a liſt of the bills to which the lord lieutenant of Ireland gave the royal aſſent in the Houſe of Lords of that kingdom, on the 2d inſtant; and alſo his excellency's ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, in which he commends the ſingular good temper and wiſdom of their deliberations, and adds, "I reflect with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the many difficulties and embarraſſments which appeared at our firſt meeting, have been ſurmounted and removed ſo ably and effectually as to anſwer my warmeſt wiſhes, and to exceed my moſt ſanguine expectations."

That part of his excellency's ſpeech, which is particularly addreſſed to the Houſe of Commons, is as follows:

"I have his majeſty's expreſs commands to thank you, in his name, for the extraordinary and ſeaſonable ſupplies, which you have granted, and which his majeſty juſtly conſiders as a conſpicuous inſtance of your attachment to his royal perſon and government; and I am to aſſure you, that they are as graciouſly and favourably accepted, as they have been liberally and chearfully given. It is a ſtriking proof of your wiſdom and ſagacity, that the means which you have uſed for raiſing the ſupplies, have not only ſupported his majeſty's government, but have, at the ſame time, raiſed and eſtabliſhed public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures, and induſtry of the kingdom."

On the concluſion of the ſpeech, the lord chancellor, by his excellency's command, prorogued the parliament to Tueſday, the 26th of July next.

THURSDAY 9.

Mr. John Malcomb, an officer of the cuſtoms at Boſton, who was tarred and feathered, and led to the gallows with a rope about his neck, and threatened to be hanged, and whoſe houſe and furniture were deſtroyed, is arrived in town. He came on board the Active man of war. After he got on board, it is ſaid, he was offered 300l. Sterling by the people of Boſton, in ſatisfaction of his damages.

MONDAY 13.

By advices from Corſica it appears, that a plot had been formed to cut off all the French in that iſland on Aſcenſion-day, which probably would have taken place, but that it was diſcovered by a young wench, a native of Corſica, anxious for the preſervation of her lover, a Frenchman.

The Biſhop of Cracow complaining to the emperor, that, by the diſturbances in Poland, his loſſes amounted to more than twelve millions of florins; the emperor anſwered, he was concerned for his loſs; but comfort yourſelf, my good lord biſhop, added he, for all the twelve apoſtles had never ſo much to loſe.

The entertainment given on Thurſday by Lord Stanley, at his ſeat at Oaks in Surry, under the title of a *Fete Champetre*, was a moſt ſplendid feſtival. The occaſion is ſaid to be his approaching marriage with Lady Betty Hamilton. The entertainment of the day and evening was exceedingly grand and agreeable. Its name was truly characteriſtic, every fanciful ruſtic ſport and game being introduced. There were groups of ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes variouſly attired, who ſkipped about, kicking at the tambourines, which were pendant from the trees, and many perſons habited as peaſants, who attended ſwings and other amuſements, and occaſionally formed parties quarrees to dance quadrilles. The day cloſed with dancing, and the night opened with a diſplay of a ſuite of grand rooms erected on the occaſion; an elegant circular veſtibule formed the entrance to a noble ſtate room 120 feet long, which communicated to a ſpacious ſupper room. The apartments were decorated in a ſtile peculiarly ornamental and rich; they were illuminated with a great number of lamps of different colours, the ſeats were all covered, and the drapery of the room, as well as curtains, was trimmed with gold fringe. In the center of the room an ancient Druid appeared with a bough of milletoe, and in a characteriſtic dreſs. A ſcene was alſo introduced, exhibiting a groupe of fauns and dryads, in pictureſque habits of tiger ſkins ornamented with oak leaves, over a fine roſe-coloured ſilk: theſe entertained the company with a ſerious dance, under the direction of Signor Lepy, the opera houſe ballet-maſter. A pantomime ſtory

was repreſented by the dance, in which Cupid and Hymen were introduced as principal characters: the little blind god was robbed of his wings by Hymen, by way of expreſſing his wiſh, that ſuch a fate ſhould ever attend his victims. The profuſion diſplayed on the tables and ſideboards was equal to the other elegance of the entertainment. Near 300 of the nobility were preſent.

TUESDAY 14.

On Saturday laſt came on, before the court of King's Bench at Weſtminſter, the complaint of Mr. Macklin, one of the comedians belonging to Covent-Garden theatre, againſt ſix perſons, for a riotous conſpiracy, founded in private premeditated malice, to deprive the ſaid Mr. Macklin of his bread, by cauſing him to be expelled the ſaid theatre laſt winter. The court was pleaſed to grant an information againſt all but Mr. Sparkes. The bench recommended it to the gentlemen to make reſtitution to Mr. Macklin, and compromiſe the matter without bringing the cauſe to trial.

WEDNESDAY 15.

By the new Building Act it is enacted, That every pariſh within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and the other pariſhes, precincts, and places within the bills of mortality, the pariſhes of St. Marie-la-bonne, Paddington, St. Pancras, and St. Luke at Chelſea, in Middleſex, ſhall at all times, after the 24th of June inſtant, have and keep, in ſome known and public place within each pariſh, three or more proper ladders, of one, two, and three ſtories high, for aſſiſting perſons in houſes on fire to eſcape therefrom; and in every default of having and keeping in good repair ſuch ladders, every churchwarden, making default in the premiſes, and being convicted thereof before two of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, where the ſame may happen, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of 10l. one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the ſurveyor or ſurveyors, for the diſtrict where ſuch default ſhall be made.

A correſpondent inſiſts, that the Jews never ſhewed more wicked ingenuity than at preſent. Their knaviſh arts were formerly ſatisfyed with ſelling glaſs rings for Briſtol ſtones, leaden pencils, all wood but an inch at each end, clipping and ſweating the coin, and cent per cent uſury; but now you ſee the old clothes man of yeſterday proving upon his oath, in the King's bench, his poſſeſſion of a large eſtate in a diſtant county, and releaſing a debtor, on the ſcore of friendſhip, whom he never ſaw before. There is ſcarce a commiſſion of bankrupts, but the Jews offer their ſervices to prove debts, to any amount, and the Swindler's Chronicle proves the thouſands they get, under pretence of diſcounting notes for tradeſmen whom they reduce to bankruptcy, and a gaol. The Jews know no God but the golden calf; unprincipled by religion, unſocial by education, they have no check to their villainy but the laws, which, without the ſanction of religion and morality, are mere cobwebs to catch flies, but cannot hold a Jew. Our correſpondent declares himſelf an enemy to perſecution, but he thinks the legiſlature ſhould not tamely permit the waſps and drones of any community to eat the honey of the bee, and ſtarve the induſtrious. Jew bail, Jew evidence, Jew creditors in commiſſions, Jew brokers have reigned ſo long with impunity and ſucceſs, that the practicers of theſe deviliſh arts will ſhortly prove the ruin of trade and commerce, by ſtripping the fair merchants of their property, and deſtroying all confidence between man and man.

MONDAY 20.

On Saturday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall; when a motion was made for that court to conſider of an application to his majeſty relative to the bill for the government of Quebeck, which motion was agreed to, and a committee, conſiſting of the following aldermen and commoners, viz. aldermen Croſby, Wilkes, Oliver, and Sir Watkin Lewes: commoners, Hart, Hurford, Holker, Richardſon, Stone, Holder, Reynolds, and Howſe, was appointed to draw up an humble addreſs and petition, which after about three hours conſultation was done, read and approved of; the ſheriffs were then ordered to go up to his majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to permit the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, to wait on him with the ſaid addreſs and petition; his majeſty not being in town, they went to Kew, but an anſwer could not then be given; and yeſterday the ſheriffs attended at St. James's, to know his majeſty's pleaſure with reſpect to the time of his receiving the ſaid petition, and he was pleaſed to appoint Wedneſday next, at one o'clock, at St. James's.

THURSDAY 23.

This day his majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for redeeming one million of the three per cent. annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The bill to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government of Quebeck.

The bill for regulating and aſcertaining the weights to be made uſe of in weighing the gold and ſilver coin.

The bill for ſupplying the ſum granted for the recoinage of the gold coin.

The

The bill for relief of the inſolvent debtors, and for the relief of bankrupts in certain caſes.

The bill for the future government of Quebeck.

After which his majeſty made the following ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public ſervice, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of parliament.

The neceſſity of providing ſome effectual remedy for the great and manifold miſchiefs, both public and private, ariſing from the impaired ſtate of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the ſeſſion, to recommend that important object to your conſideration: in the ſeveral meaſures you have taken for the redreſs of thoſe evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial intereſts, of the kingdom, as to the immediate eaſe and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment in which the province of Quebeck was involved, had rendered the proper adjuſtment, and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no ſmall difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpoſe, and to which I have now given my aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds, and promoting the happineſs, of my Canadian ſubjects.

I have long ſeen, with concern, a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in New England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an extremity, as to render your immediate interpoſition indiſpenſably neceſſary; and you have, accordingly, made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper, and firmneſs, with which you conducted yourſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted, and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which have been the reſult of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting, to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious deſire to ſee my deluded ſubjects, in that part of the world, returning to a ſenſe of their duty, acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened, ſince your meeting, with reſpect to the war between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with pleaſure I can inform you, that the very friendly aſſurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that they have the ſame good diſpoſitions as myſelf, to preſerve the tranquillity of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies, which you have ſo chearfully given; and I ſee, with great ſatisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample grants you have made for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and the compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progreſs in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but, that you would carry, into your reſpective counties, the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, and the ſame zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings in this ſeſſion of parliament.

His majeſty's ſpeech being ended; the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his majeſty, ſays:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt, next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next.

Previous to his majeſty's going to the Houſe, the lord-mayor of this city, aldermen Croſby, Lewes, and Plomer, upwards of 150 of the common council, the Recorder, and city officers, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's (alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to preſent an addreſs and petition to his majeſty, relative to the bill for the government of Quebeck. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two the Lord Chamberlain waited on the lord mayor with a meſſage from the king, which he had committed in writing, in order to prevent any miſtake; it was read, and the purport was, that as the prayer of the addreſs was relative to a bill that had paſſed both Houſes of parliament, he could give no anſwer; the lord mayor immediately ſent the remembrancer to preſent his duty to the king, and inform his majeſty, that they waited to preſent their addreſs agreeable to his majeſty's order, which in a little time was complied with; and the Recorder read as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your majeſty's moſt dutiful, and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and

and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has passed your two Houses of parliament, entitled, "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebeck, in North America," which we apprehend to be entirely subversive of the great fundamental principles of the constitution of the British monarchy, as well as of the authority of various solemn acts of the legislature.

"We beg leave to observe, that the English law, and that wonderful effort of human wisdom, the trial by jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil cases, and the French law of Canada is imposed on all the inhabitants of that extensive province, by which both the persons and properties of very many of your majesty's subjects are rendered insecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive, that this bill, if passed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous settlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the said province under the sacred promise of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewise repugnant to your royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the speedy settling the said new government.

"That consistent with the publick faith pledged by the said proclamation, your majesty cannot erect and constitute courts of judicature and public justice for the hearing and determining all cases, as well civil as criminal, within the said province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, statutes, or ordinances for the public peace, welfare and good government of the said province, be made, constituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm,

"That the Roman Catholick religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is established by this bill, and no legal provision is made for the free exercise of our reformed faith, nor the security of our protestant fellow-subjects of the church of England in the true worship of almighty God according to their consciences.

"That your majesty's illustrious family was called to the throne of these kingdoms in consequence of the exclusion of the Roman Catholick ancient branch of the Stuart line, under the express stipulation that they should profess the protestant religion; and according to the oath established by the sanction of parliament in the first year of the reign of our great deliverer, king William the third, your majesty at your coronation solemnly swore that you would, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law.

"That, although the term of imprisonment of the subject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unrestrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and excessive fine.

"That the whole legislative power of the province is vested in persons to be solely appointed by your majesty, and removeable at your pleasure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free constitution; by which alone your majesty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of these realms.

"That the said bill was brought into parliament very late in the present session, and after the greater number of the members of the two houses were retired into the country; so that it cannot fairly be presumed to be the sense of those parts of the legislature.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate your majesty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties, and religion of your people, and as the great bulwark of the protestant faith, that you will not give your royal assent to the said bill.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

After it was read, an answer was given, in purport, as follows: that as the business on which they came, was before parliament, his majesty could say nothing farther to the petition.

SATURDAY 25.

Yesterday his majesty's proclamation was published respecting the gold coin, of which the following is the substance of the most material passages, viz.

Whereas the commissioners of the treasury, by their order of the 23d of July last, did direct all officers of the revenues, to cut, break, and deface, all pieces of gold coin of this realm, that should be tendered to them in payment, more deficient in weight than the rates settled in the table following, viz.

Guineas coined since the 31st of December, 1771, 5dwts. 8 gr. — half guineas during the same period, 2dwt. 16 gr. — guineas coined during the present reign, and prior to the 1st of January, 1772, 5dwt. 6 gr. — half guineas during the same period, 2dwt. 14 gr. — quarter guineas during the same period, 1 dwt. 7. gr. — guineas coined, prior to the commencement of the present reign, 5dwt. 3 gr. — half guineas during the same period, 2dwt. 13 gr. — His majesty declares and commands, that all guineas, half guineas, or quarter-guineas, more deficient in weight than the rates beforementioned, be not allowed, from henceforth, to be current or to pass, in any payment in Great Britain.

His majesty further commands, that from and after the 15th of July next ensuing, all guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas,

more deficient in weight than the rates ſpecified in the following table, viz.

Guineas coined ſince the 31ſt of December, 1771, 5dwt. 8 gr. — half guineas, during the ſame period, 2dwt. 16 gr.—guineas coined prior to the 1ſt of January, 1772, 5dwt. 6 gr.—half guineas, during the ſame period, 2dwt. 14 gr.— quarter guineas, during the ſame period, 1dwt. 7 gr.—be not allowed to be current, except in payments to be made at the exchequer, or to the collectors of the revenues, or to the Bank of England, or to the ſeveral perſons in different country towns mentioned in this proclamation.

His majeſty commands the tellers of the exchequer, and all the collectors of the revenues from the ſaid 15th of July, to the 31ſt of Auguſt next, incluſive, to receive ſuch of the deficient gold coin ſo as the deficiency of every piece doth not exceed the rates ſettled by the commiſſioners of the treaſury, in the order before mentioned.

The Bank of England, and the perſons in different country cities (mentioned in the proclamation) between the 15th of July, and the 1ſt of September next, are alſo commanded to receive ſuch deficient gold coin, except from the collectors and receivers of taxes and revenues not reſident within London and Weſtminſter, ſo as the deficiency of every piece thereof doth not exceed the rates ſettled by the commiſſioners of the treaſury, as before-mentioned; and that they give, in exchange for the ſame, other coin allowed from henceforth to paſs in payment; that is, to ſay, guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas, not more deficient in weight than is ſpecified in the table laſt mentioned.

It is commanded, that from and after the 31ſt of Auguſt, all guineas, half guineas, and quarter-guineas, more deficient in weight than the rates ſpecified in the laſt mentioned table, be not allowed to paſs or be current in any payment, whatſoever, except that his majeſty think proper to allow 21 days to the receivers of the revenues and taxes in the country of England, and 28 days to the receivers of revenues and taxes in Scotland, for remitting the ſaid deficient coin to the exchequer, or to the receiver general of the revenue in London and Weſtminſter.

The tellers of the Exchequer, and the receivers general in London and Weſtminſter, during the ſaid 21 days and 28 days, and no longer, to receive from the collectors reſident in the country alone, the deficient gold coin in payment as by the above orders of the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

His majeſty gives notice, that ſo ſoon as the occaſions of circulation will allow, he will iſſue his further proclamation for calling in and recoining all guineas weighing leſs than five pennyweights, eight grains, and all ſmaller pieces of gold coin, deficient in the ſame proportion.

The ſame day came on at Guildhall the election of two gentlemen to ſerve the office of ſheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing. All the aldermen who had not ſerved the office, and below the chair, and ſeveral other gentlemen were put up; after whom alderman Plomer, John Williams, Eſq. George Grieve, Eſq. and John Hart, Eſq. were nominated, when the majority of hands appearing to be in favour of Mr. Williams and Mr. Hart, they were declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of alderman Plomer and Mr. Grieve, which began at five o'clock and cloſed at ſix; alderman Plomer 56; Mr. Hart 55; Mr. Grieve 45; Mr. Williams 45. The ſhew of hands for bridge-maſter was in favour of Mr. Townſend, but a poll was demanded by Mr. Siddal's friends, though afterwards declined; whereupon Mr. Townſend was declared duly elected.

BIRTHS.

AT Edinburgh, on the 20th of May, Mrs. Boſwell, wife of James Boſwell, Eſq. of Auchinleck, was ſafely delivered of a daughter.—On the 24th inſtant, her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Glouceſter was ſafely delivered of a daughter.

PROMOTIONS.

ON the third of May, the king was pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, viz. Richard Clayton, of Adlington in Lancaſhire, Eſq. and, in default of male iſſue, to the heirs male of John Clayton, Eſq. his late father, deceaſed, and their heirs male. — Archibald Edmonſtone, of Duntreath in Stirlingſhire, North Britain, Eſq. —Walden Hanmer, of Hanmer in Flintſhire, Eſq. — Richard Symons, of the Meend in Hertfordſhire, Eſq. — William Lemon, of Carelew in Cornwall, Eſq. — Francis Blake, of Twiſel Caſtle, in the county of Durham, Eſq. —Martin Folkes, of Hillington-hall in Norfolk, Eſq. — William Jones, of Ramſbery Manor in Wilts, Eſq.—William Montgomery, of Macbiehill in the ſhire of Tweedale, North Britain, Eſq. — Philip Gibbes, of Spring-head in Barbadoes, Eſq. —Charles Taymond, of Valentine-houſe in Eſſex, Eſq. and, in default of iſſue male, to William Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, Eſq. and his heirs males by Sophia his wife, daughter of the ſaid Charles Raymond. — And John Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq.

On the fourth of June, the king was pleaſed to order a *conge d'elire* to the precentor and chapter of the cathedral of St. David,

David, empowering them to elect a biſhop of that ſee, the ſame being vacant by the tranſlation of Dr. Charles Moſs, biſhop thereof, to the ſee of Bath and Wells; and a letter recommending to the ſaid precentor and chapter the hon. James York, D. D. to be by them elected biſhop of the ſaid ſee of St. David.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. AT St. James's church, Lord Viſcount Hereford, to the hon. Miſs Henrietta Charlotte Tracy, lately one of the maids of honour to the queen. — 5. At Belfaſt, Major Boiſtugon, of the 53d regiment of foot, to Miſs Paterſon, of Comber, in the north of Ireland — 7. By a ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of the right hon. Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon in Surry, his grace the Duke of Devonſhire, to Lady Georgina Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer. — 9. At Whixley, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, Samuel Barlow, of Middlethorp, Eſq. to Miſs Thornton, daughter of the late Col. Thornton, of Thornville, formerly member of parliament for York. — 12. The hon. John Beresford, to Miſs Montgomery, daughter to Sir William Montgomery, and ſiſter to Viſcounteſs Townſhend. — 18. Stephen Ram, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Newborough, alias Gorey, in Ireland, to the hon. Lady Charlotte Stopford, ſiſter to the Earl of Courtown. — 22. Lord Stanley to Lady Betty Hamilton.

DEATHS.

June 4. AT Edinburgh, Lady Frances Gardine, widow of Col. James Gardine, and daughter of David Earl of Buchan. — 7. At the Hot-wells at Briſtol, Sir William Wiſeman, Bart. — At Tottenham, Thomas Cumming, Eſq. who planned the expedition for the reduction of Senegal and Goree, and was preſent at the ſurrender of the former. — 11. At Iſlington, Sir Charles Townley, knt. garter principal king at arms. — 13. At Brompton, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, the right hon. Lady Caroline Dewar. — 15. At Bellington, in the county of Durham, William Edward Bigge, Eſq. brother to Thomas Charles Bigge, of Little Benton, Eſq. late high ſheriff of Northumberland. — 16. At his ſeat at Edgbaſton in Warwickſhire, Sir Henry Gough, Bart. — 18. At Shrewſbury, in his way from Dublin to London, the right hon. Francis Andrews, provoſt of the univerſity of Dublin, member of parliament for the city of Londonderry, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council in Ireland.

AMERICA.

THE laſt accounts from America mention the arrival of Gen. Gage at Boſton on the 13th of May, in order to take on him the government of that province. Immediately after the arrival of his excellency, all the principal Boſtonians aſſembled, and came to a reſolution, not to carry on any trade whatever with England, or the Weſt-Indies, till the late act, which ſhut up the port of Boſton, ſhall be repealed. Time only can determine the conſequences of this critical reſolution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE reports of laſt month, that the Ruſſians had totally defeated the rebels, appear to be premature, as their chief, Pugatſchew, is now actually encamped, at the head of 60,000 men, between the Jaik and the Wolga. He expects ſhortly to be joined by the Tartars of Nogays and Oukati, who have already paſſed the deſarts of Aſtracan, and a great number of the Coſſacks of Don have already ranged themſelves under his ſtandards. The Ruſſian troops have been in great danger of being ſurrounded by the rebels, who now fill even Peterſburgh with terror.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ſtriking Fate of Guilt, *an* Eaſtern Tale — Philanthropos *on dueling* — Ahala — *and* A. M——r *on the tides, ſhall appear next Magazine.*

Likewiſe, ſome curious letters *written by the famous Robert Harley Earl of Oxford.*

The Beauty of Whitney *came too late for a place this month, as did ſeveral favours beſide from other Correſpondents, which ſhall be duly noticed.*

We are obliged to our friend T. X. *and ſhall inſert his remarks on, and additions to, the hiſtorical and genealogical account of the* Cromwell Family.

C. M—s's *Mathematical queſtion — A* general theorem, &c. *are come to hand.*

The letter concerning the Brewers *and* Hops, *is ſcarcely within our plan, but the gentleman will give us time, we will endeavour to oblige him.*

We cannot comply with J. P's *requeſt — and* J. G—'s *remarks on courtiers too incorrect, as well as abuſive. We deſire no correſpondents but ſuch as Scholars and Gentlemen.*